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Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002

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Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Contents

Chapter		Page
I.	Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly	1
II.	Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization	7
III.	High-level segment	15
	The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development	15
	Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment submitted by the President of the Council	21
IV.	Operational activities segment	26
	Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation	26
	A. Progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review	26
	B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme	27
V.	Coordination segment	29
	Strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration	29
	A. Agreed conclusions 2002/1	30
	B. Ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict	34
VI.	Humanitarian affairs segment	36
	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance	36
VII.	General segment	38
	A. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits	38
	B. Coordination, programme and other questions	41
	1. Reports of coordination bodies	42
	2. Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005	42
	3. International cooperation in the field of informatics	43
	4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti	43

5. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system ... 43

6. Tobacco or health ... 44

C. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B ... 44

D. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations ... 45

E. Regional cooperation ... 46

F. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan ... 47

G. Non-governmental organizations ... 48

H. Economic and environmental questions ... 53

1. Sustainable development ... 53

2. Science and technology for development ... 54

3. Statistics ... 56

4. Human settlements ... 57

5. Environment ... 59

6. Population and development ... 59

7. Public administration ... 60

8. International cooperation in tax matters ... 61

9. United Nations Forum on Forests ... 61

10. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions ... 62

I. Social and human rights questions ... 63

1. Advancement of women ... 65

2. Social development ... 66

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice ... 67

4. Narcotic drugs ... 70

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ... 71

6. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination ... 71

7. Human rights ... 71

8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues ... 84

J. Consideration of the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system ... 86

K. Consideration of the request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an Intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system 86

VIII. Elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations 89

IX. Organizational matters 91

A. Organizational session 91

B. Resumed organizational session 93

C. Substantive session 95

D. Resumed substantive session 95

Annexes

I. Agendas of the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2002 and the substantive session of 2002 97

II. Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies 100

III. Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities 136

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

In 2002, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions and decisions that call for action by the General Assembly. The relevant paragraphs of those resolutions and decisions are summarized below.

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

By decision 2002/288, the Council recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its fifty-seventh session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 61 to 64 States.

The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development

Draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations

The Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment which stressed the pivotal role of the Council in maintaining the focus on implementation and financing for human resource development as part of its responsibilities in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits, and called upon the Council to mobilize and promote a coordinated action by the United Nations system for implementing the declaration, which was being submitted to the General Assembly as a contribution to the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit.

Strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

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The Council adopted the agreed conclusions 2002/1 of its coordination segment and forwarded those agreed conclusions to the General Assembly for its appropriate action, stressing therein the importance of a more effective use of the existing structure, that is to say, the Assembly, and the Council and its subsidiary machinery, for a coordinated and integrated follow-up to and implementation of the commitments agreed at the Millennium Summit and other major United Nations

conferences and summits, so as to avoid overlap and redundancy and enhance effectiveness of actions at all levels. The Council also agreed that the items considered in its general segment should be streamlined, in particular by transmitting to the Assembly items more appropriately considered by the Assembly and avoiding addressing the same issues in more than one segment, unless that was specifically decided. The Council stated that, at the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2003, it would benefit from the Assembly's discussion on strengthening the organization.

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

By resolution 2002/32, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue progress on the directories referred to in General Assembly resolution 56/103 of 14 December 2001 and to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to that resolution in his next report to the Council and the Assembly on the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

Coordination, programme and other questions

International Conference on Financing for Development

By resolution 2002/34, the Council affirmed its readiness to report to the General Assembly, and to provide inputs to the biennial Assembly high-level dialogue on strengthening international cooperation for development through partnership, on all efforts made by the Council in support of the Monterrey process, including the results of its annual spring meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

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By resolution 2002/31, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution.

Social and human rights questions: social development

Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

By resolution 2002/6, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Social and human rights questions: crime prevention and criminal justice

International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

By resolution 2002/8, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption

By resolution 2002/9, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

By resolution 2002/10, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

By resolution 2002/11, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Social and human rights questions: human rights

Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

By resolution 2002/27, having adopted the draft optional protocol contained in the annex to resolution 2002/33 of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council recommended to the General Assembly that it adopt and open for signature, ratification and accession as early as possible the optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

By decision 2002/243, having approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/8 to request the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, acting as a monitoring mechanism, to follow up the implementation of the recommendations appearing in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as those appearing in the report of the Inquiry Commission established pursuant to Commission resolution S-5/1 of 19 October 2000, the Council approved the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit reports thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Human rights situation of Lebanese detainees in Israel

By decision 2002/244, having endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/10 to the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and call upon it to comply with the resolution's provisions, the Council endorsed the request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the results of his efforts in this regard.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

By decision 2002/246, having approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/12 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur by one year, the Council approved the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By decision 2002/248, the Council: (a) having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/14 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a further year, endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; and (b) having endorsed the request in the same resolution to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances to carry out a joint mission to investigate all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to bringing to justice those responsible, endorsed the request to them to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

By decision 2002/249, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/15 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

By decision 2002/250, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/16 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

By decision 2002/252, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/19 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

By decision 2002/253, the Council endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/20 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone, inter alia, with reference to reports from the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

The right to food

By decision 2002/255, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/25 to the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to submit a preliminary report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

By decision 2002/260, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/38 to invite the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the overall trends and developments with regard to his mandate.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

By decision 2002/261, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/40 to request the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Human rights of persons with disabilities

By decision 2002/265, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/61 to invite all special rapporteurs, in carrying out their mandates, to take into account the situation and human rights of persons with disabilities, the Council endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

By decision 2002/269, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/67 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Situation of human rights in East Timor

By decision 2002/283, having taken note of the statement made by the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights at its 48th meeting, and agreed on by consensus by the Commission (see chap. IX of the report of the Commission, E/2002/23 (Part II)), the Council approved the Commission's request to the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the decision.

Social and human rights questions: Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

By resolution 2002/28, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in connection with draft decisions I to IV recommended by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its first session for adoption by the Council: (a) to appoint a secretariat unit, in accordance with the budget procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, to assist the Forum in carrying out its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 2000/22; and (b) to establish a voluntary fund for the Forum for the purpose of funding the implementation of recommendations made by the Forum through the Council, in line with paragraph 2 (a) of its resolution 2000/22, as well as funding activities under its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 (b) and paragraph 2 (c) of the same resolution.

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

By decision 2002/287, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session concerning the provision of adequate resources to support the secretariat unit of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Chapter II

Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization

1. In accordance with paragraph 88 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization at its 3rd meeting, on 22 April 2002 (for the proceedings, see E/2002/SR.3). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Dialogue on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development and of the meetings of the Development Committee and the International Monetary and Financing Committee" (E/2002/13).

2. The President of the Council made an introductory statement.

3. The Secretary-General addressed the meeting.

4. The President introduced the following panellists who made presentations: Trevor Manuel, Minister of Finance of South Africa and Chairperson of the Development Committee; Eduardo Aninat, Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF); and Eduardo Sojo Garza-Aldape, Head of the Office of the Presidency for Public Policies, Mexico.

5. After the presentations, the Council suspended its meeting and moved to round tables I and II.

6. Round table I was chaired by the Senior Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), and the panel participants were the Chairperson of the Development Committee, the Special Representative of IMF to the United Nations, the Managing Director of the World Bank, the Senior Adviser of the World Trade Organization and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

7. The Minister of Finance of Belgium and Chairperson of the Group of 10 was the lead discussant.

8. Round table II was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa), and the panel participants were the Head of the Office of the Presidency for Public Policies, Mexico, the Deputy Managing Director of IMF, the Vice-President of the World Bank and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

9. The Chairperson of the Group of 24 was the lead discussant.

10. The following was the overall theme to be discussed in both round tables:

> Dialogue on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development and of the meetings of the Development Committee and the International Monetary and Financial Committee.

11. After the conclusion of the two round tables, the Council resumed its 3rd meeting and the Senior Vice-President of the Council and the Vice-President of the Council, Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa), reported on the discussions of round tables I and II, respectively.

12. The representative of the Netherlands made a statement.

13. The Managing Director of IMF, the Managing Director of the World Bank and the Senior Adviser of the World Trade Organization made concluding statements.

14. The President of the Council made concluding remarks.

15. The Secretariat subsequently circulated for information the President's summary of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (E/2002/67). The text read as follows:

"I. Background

"1. The General Assembly, in annex I, paragraph 88, of its resolution 50/227 on revitalizing the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, recommended that the Economic and Social Council periodically schedule a high-level special meeting following the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions. As a result, starting in 1998, the Council has held high-level special meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions annually.

"2. The fifth special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization was held on 22 April 2002. The theme of the meeting was: "Dialogue on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development and of the meetings of the Development Committee and the International Monetary and Financial Committee". The Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] adopted in March 2002, had assigned a specific role to these meetings in the follow-up process. This meeting, held just one month after the Conference, offered the first opportunity to lay down the foundation for "staying engaged" as called for in the Monterrey Consensus. The event brought together in the Council policy makers in the areas of finance and monetary issues, development cooperation and foreign affairs, as well as representatives of civil society and the private sector.

"3. The President of the Council chaired the meeting. The Secretary-General made an opening statement. This was followed by the statements of Trevor Manuel, Chairperson of the Development Committee and Minister of Finance of South Africa, Eduardo Aninat, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, and Eduardo Sojo Garza-Aldape, Head of the Office of the Presidency for Public Policies of Mexico. To facilitate an interactive debate, the meeting broke up into two simultaneous round tables for part of the event, chaired by Gert Rosenthal, Ambassador of Guatemala, and Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo, Ambassador of South Africa, Vice-Presidents of the Council. At the resumed plenary meeting, after a brief summary by the two round-table chairpersons, Mr. Aninat, Shengman Zhang, Managing Director, World Bank, and Nacer Benjeloun-Touimi, Senior Adviser, World Trade Organization, made concluding comments. A background note by the Secretary-General on the dialogue on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development and of the meetings of the Development Committee and the International Monetary and Financial Committee (E/2002/13) was submitted to facilitate the discussion.

"4. The present document provides a synopsis of the meeting. It summarizes the salient points and main aspects of the statements that were made and the exchanges of views that took place. The purpose of this summary is to contribute to the preparation of future meetings and to encourage deeper discussion of the specific proposals reflected.

"II. Development and the world economic situation: current issues

"5. In the view of most participants, global economic prospects were improving markedly. Yet it was pointed out that many questions remained regarding the strength of the recovery, its breadth across regions and its sustainability. There also appeared to be agreement that a measure of caution was necessary since non-oil commodity prices were still depressed, affecting prospects in many developing countries; the Japanese economy remained weak; large imbalances among advanced economies persisted; and the conflict in the Middle East was fuelling increasing uncertainties.

"6. According to the International Monetary and Financial Committee, which had met only two days before, the challenge for policy makers now was to help foster the recovery that was under way and try to ensure that all regions benefited. In this regard, developed and developing countries were expected to pursue structural and macroeconomic policies to improve economic flexibility and enhance resilience. Such policies would also contribute to reducing the persistent imbalances among the more advanced countries.

"7. Many participants stressed that in the medium to long term, international trade held the key for rapid development in most developing countries, for raising incomes and for attaining the millennium development goal of halving poverty by 2015 (see A/56/326, annex, target 1). An open, rule-based, equitable and transparent international trade system was necessary. The prospect of a true development round had emerged at Doha, but concrete actions could be taken even before the new round takes place. The "Everything but arms" initiative undertaken by the European Union (EU) to benefit least developed countries had significantly improved trade prospects for these countries. Many participants argued that developed countries should further reduce, without delay, trade barriers and trade distorting subsidies affecting other countries. It was felt that such measures would increase market access and promote economic growth in a large number of developing and transition countries.

"8. In many African countries, widespread poverty, the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and the risks of famine were central issues. They had to be tackled by major efforts from the countries themselves with the assistance of the international community. Many delegations stressed that the New Partnership for Africa's Development constituted an important step forward. The Partnership provided a comprehensive strategy for economic and social development. It had been given decisive support in the Monterrey Consensus (para. 6) and had received strong endorsement from the Development Committee the previous day.

"9. Some of the principles that were highlighted included country ownership, together with the joint cooperative efforts of IMF and the World Bank and other partners to implement the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) approach. It was felt that these provided an opportunity to improve the situation and set the foundations for long-term development in low-income countries. In this endeavour, the support of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) at IMF could prove critical for many African countries, as well as for other low-income developing countries. There was widespread agreement that education was the most decisive factor in the long term to achieve sustainable development. Accordingly, it should be a top priority in a country's national strategy. The previous day, the Development Committee had strongly endorsed an action plan presented by the World Bank to help make primary education a reality for all children by 2015 and accelerate the process. The Committee had also called upon the relevant stakeholders to strengthen their efforts to achieve the millennium development goal on gender equality in primary and secondary education by 2005 (see A/56/326, annex, target 4).

"10. Progress achieved by the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative had been tempered, according to several participants, by the small number of countries that had reached the completion point. In some cases, the question of debt sustainability of countries receiving debt relief remained open. It was noted that more flexibility in the application of the framework, as well as all creditors' contributing a fair share of the relief, would be needed to further progress in the HIPC Initiative. The Development Committee intended to review the Initiative and the question of sustainability at the fall meeting. Regarding the debt of middle-income countries, IMF had been considering approaches to sovereign debt restructuring to allow for more timely and equitable resolution of debt problems. Several participants welcomed efforts in this area.

"11. With respect to crisis prevention, which remains a top priority for the Fund, the institution was focusing its work on strengthened surveillance in all countries, financial sector monitoring, fostering transparency and the adoption of standards and codes. All these tasks were particularly important at a time when the world economy was beset by heightened uncertainties.

"III. The financing for development process and the Monterrey Consensus

"12. Participants welcomed the approach to international policy-making established in the financing for development process as it signalled an important new form of engagement. Greater coordination and increased cooperation among ministries of finance, trade, foreign affairs and development cooperation had emerged as a key facet of the process. Just as important was the much increased and effective cooperation among the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization. The participation of the private sector and civil society in the process had also contributed significantly to enriching the outcome.

"13. The Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the ministerial and summit levels the previous month, was viewed as a major step forward. It had received full

endorsement by the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Development Committee over the prior two days. The policies, instruments and reforms as agreed in the Monterrey Consensus were key to the attainment of the millennium development goals. One significant and tangible immediate achievement was the new pledges by EU and the United States of America, which would lead to a turnaround in aggregate official development assistance (ODA) trends.

"14. The Monterrey Consensus constituted a substantive, holistic and integrated platform on which new and constructive actions could be built in the future. Coherence of the international monetary, financial and trade systems was a major theme, as was the increased participation of developing countries in global economic policy-making. Progress was important on all these fronts.

"15. The nature of the process leading to Monterrey and the "spirit of Monterrey" had contributed to a successful conference in March 2002. It was important to preserve the approach in the critical task beginning now: the implementation stage. Lessons of that approach were also relevant for the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held soon (26 August-4 September 2002) in Johannesburg, South Africa. Agreement achieved in November 2001 at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha, and the success of the International Conference on Financing for Development at Monterrey had greatly advanced the international agenda. The World Summit on Sustainable Development offered an additional opportunity for further progress, inter alia, in the social and environmental areas. If the potential of the Summit did indeed materialize at Johannesburg, the international community would take a major and decisive step towards the full realization of the sustainable development and poverty eradication goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[2]

"IV. Implementing the Monterrey Consensus

"16. According to many participants, the main challenge now was to translate the positive spirit that had led to the Monterrey Consensus into meaningful implementation. A dynamic implementation process should continue to build bridges among global development, finance and trade deliberations. Several delegates stated that it was necessary to move from principles to concrete action. The Monterrey Consensus was based on partnership with shared responsibilities and mutual accountability, as well as an inclusive approach that needed to be carried forward. It was, in the view of one participant, "a performance contract".

"17. It was pointed out that implementation of the Monterrey Consensus required both effective national and international policies and operational effectiveness of economic cooperation strategies and programmes. Sound national policies in developing countries should be based on country ownership. Several participants voiced concern that capacity constraints could severely limit developing countries' ability to assume ownership and effectively implement programmes and policies. In this regard, speakers stressed that increased technical assistance for capacity-building in developing

countries was necessary, along with increased market access in developed countries, and sufficient and well-coordinated external support.

"18. Coherence and coordination between recipient and donor countries, among donor countries and between donors and multilateral financial institutions in support of national strategies were identified as important steps in strengthening ownership of policies and harmonization of procedures of development assistance. It was essential to streamline requirements and improve coordination of disbursement and delivery mechanisms in order to minimize the burden of compliance on the recipient countries, moving from conditionality to partnership and thus to more flexible approaches. In this context, a number of speakers highlighted the PRSP approach based on strong national ownership, broad-based participation in policy design and monitoring, and strengthened national and international partnerships. Regional initiatives, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, among Governments, the private sector, civil society and development partners were felt to hold great potential. At the same time, several speakers stressed that care should be taken not to duplicate processes that were already taking place elsewhere.

"19. Improved policy coherence and enhanced cooperation at the intergovernmental level were also seen as an important element in effective implementation. Enhanced cooperation among the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, at both intergovernmental and secretariat levels, in the financing for development process should continue and be strengthened in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus. The increasing engagement of the World Trade Organization was considered particularly important. At the international level, the Council was deemed a natural forum for such a follow-up, in view of its capacity to involve all development stakeholders, including the various United Nations funds and programmes, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, representatives from civil society and the business sector.

"20. Participants emphasized the need to develop benchmarks and monitor progress in development programmes at the national, regional and international levels, involving all relevant actors. It was underlined that measurable results were essential and strategies had to stress outcomes rather than processes. This was particularly important for effective social programmes and policies focusing on the poor. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was seen as playing a major role in capacity-building and monitoring of progress in implementation at the country level.

"21. All development goals needed to be matched with clear and measurable programmes of action that made the term "aid effectiveness" meaningful. These included financial estimates and commitments, and effective and sufficiently funded capacity-building programmes. In this regard, several participants stressed that it was essential to consider how the level of ODA of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) could be reached. Others noted that some of the broad commitments made at Monterrey needed to be finalized, especially the thirteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and the question of grants versus loans.

"22. Studies on innovative sources of finance remained important. Several participants called for the swift implementation of the Fourth Amendment of the IMF Articles of Agreement on the special one-time allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs) and urged those countries that had not done so to ratify promptly the Fourth Amendment. They also encouraged developed countries to donate the increase in their allotment to an international development fund.

"V. Specific proposals

"23. The need to work out mechanisms for implementation of the commitments agreed in Monterrey was emphasized by many speakers. While no agreements were reached — nor, indeed, sought — a number of specific proposals were put forward by individual participants, in particular regarding modalities to make the outcome of the future spring meetings of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization more effective and results-oriented.

"24. In this regard, there was broad recognition that future joint meetings would need to be intensively prepared by exchanges among the Council and the Boards of IMF, World Bank and the World Trade Organization and among the related secretariats. One specific proposal was to set up a contact group, somewhat akin to the 15-member Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development. A series of working groups at the intergovernmental level could be another option. Many participants stressed that the preparatory exchanges should identify issues to be addressed in future meetings.

"25. Another proposal was for future meetings to focus on the follow-up of the Monterrey Conference, covering two of the six themes of financing for development each year, on the basis of reports on implementation to be provided before the annual spring meeting by all relevant stakeholders. A review of institutional cooperation in specific areas was suggested as one element for future consideration. Other issues suggested for consideration included policy coherence and global economic governance, education, health, the Doha Developmental Agenda, the international financial architecture, capacity-building, ODA, foreign direct investment (FDI) and external debt.

"26. To ensure the coherence of agendas at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, it was further stated that a coordinating mechanism should be considered through which the secretariats would work together. The United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization could prepare joint reports on specific and sectoral issues. The inclusive approach of Monterrey — engaging the participation of different ministries and civil society and the business sector — should be kept in mind with a view to devising modalities to adopt such an approach.

"27. Some speakers suggested that the follow-up process should include a plan of action, or a "road map", which would specify various performance benchmarks and indicators for all relevant stakeholders and include a time frame for implementation. Some speakers also regarded the Council's meeting as being too short and needing a full day. Others mentioned that mechanisms for the monitoring of implementation outcomes for the millennium

development goals in developing and transition countries should be promptly put in place, with a central role given to UNDP at the country level. Monitoring at the regional level was also deemed to be important and the establishment of peer reviews at this level was advocated.

"28. One delegation reiterated the desirability of creating an economic security council, whose functions would include ensuring a proper management of common public goods."

Notes

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

Chapter III
High-level segment

The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development

1. The high-level segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Council was held at its 6th to 11th meetings, from 1 to 3 July 2002 (for the proceedings, see E/2002/SR.6-11). In accordance with Council decision 2001/299 of 26 July 2001, the theme of the high-level segment was "The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development" (agenda item 2). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development (E/2002/46);

(b) *World Economic and Social Survey, 2002* (E/2002/50 (Chapter I));

(c) Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2002 (E/2002/73);

(d) Extract of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourth session (E/2002/L.9);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on the preparations for the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 2002 (E/2002/CRP.2).

2. At the 6th meeting, on 1 July, the President of the Council declared open the substantive session of 2002.

3. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

4. Also at the 6th meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America addressed the Council.

Policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation with heads of financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system

5. At its 6th meeting, on 1 July, the Council held a policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation with heads of financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system. At the same meeting, statements were made by the panellists, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); the Managing Director of the World Bank; and the Deputy Director-General of the World Trade Organization. Also at the 6th meeting, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) (also on behalf of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)) made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, during the exchange of views, the representatives of Zimbabwe, the Gambia, Finland, the Russian Federation, Mexico, Pakistan, Suriname, Guatemala, Malaysia, Nigeria, Ghana, Argentina and Bolivia made statements. Also at the 6th meeting, the representatives of IMF, the World Bank, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization responded to queries raised.

Conclusion of the preparatory round tables on education, development, health and development and human resources development for the millennium development goals: synergies between health and education

7. The Council opened its 7th meeting, on 1 July, with an address by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

8. At the same meeting, the Council continued its consideration of the theme of the high-level segment with the policy dialogue and discussion and heard statements on the conclusion of the preparatory round tables on education, development, health and development and human resources development for the millennium development goals: synergies between health and education, by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; and Jeffrey Sachs, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals, Executive Office of the Secretary-General, who acted as Moderator.

9. Also at the 7th meeting, statements were also heard by the following presenters: the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP); the Rector of the United Nations University; the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS). The representative of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) reported on the NGO Forum.

High-level round tables

10. At its 7th meeting, on 1 July, the Council reconvened in four round tables for an interactive dialogue among participants. Each of the round tables was invited to address the themes chosen for the round tables. The composition of the round tables are described below.

Round table A: Progress towards millennium development goals for human resources development in Africa

11. The Moderator and Director of the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Lincoln C. Chen, opened the round table. The Co-Chairpersons, P. Kwesi Nduom, Minister for Economic Planning and Regional Integration of Ghana, and Jan Vandemoortele, Group Leader for Social

Development of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), initiated the dialogue.

12. An interactive dialogue ensued during which interventions were made by the following participants: the representatives of Italy, the Russian Federation, Japan, Nigeria, the United States of America, China, Finland and the Netherlands; the observer for Belgium; the representatives of IMF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNAIDS and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); and the representative of the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Round table B: Partnerships for human resources development: what role for development cooperation, including South-South cooperation, city-city cooperation, private sector and non-governmental organizations?

13. The round table was moderated by the Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA. The Co-Chairpersons, Ann Therese Ndong-Jatta, Minister for Education of the Gambia, and Peter Hansen, Commissioner-General, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, initiated the dialogue.

14. Statements were made by the representatives of Bhutan, El Salvador, the United States of America, Nepal and Bangladesh. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations University.

15. Statements were made by the representatives of the Radin Institute for Family Health Education and Promotion and Association de volontaires pour le service international, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

16. The representative of Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, also made a statement.

17. The Co-Chairpersons made concluding remarks.

Round table C: Strengthening institutional capabilities for sustainable development (a contribution to Johannesburg)

18. The Moderator and Director General of UNIDO opened the round table.

19. The Co-Chairpersons, Jacobus Richelle, Director-General for Development of the European Commission, and G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), initiated the dialogue.

20. An interactive dialogue ensued during which interventions were made by the participants: the representatives of Germany, the United States of America, Suriname, Brazil, Pakistan and South Africa; the observers for Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Switzerland; the representative of ECE; the representatives of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology; and the representative of the International Institute for Sustainable Future.

Round table D: Policy coherence and financing human resources development

21. The Moderator and Executive Director for Sustainable Development and Healthy Environment, World Health Organization (WHO), opened the round table.

22. The Co-Chairpersons, Julio Frenk Mora, Minister of Health of Mexico, and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals, Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, initiated the dialogue.

23. An interactive dialogue ensued during which interventions were made by the following participants: the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt, the United States of America, Romania, Argentina, Australia, Malta and Qatar; the observer for Bolivia; the representative of ILO; and the representative of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

24. At its resumed 7th meeting, on 1 July, the Council heard concluding remarks and recommendations by the Co-Chairpersons of the round tables: Mr. Nduom, Mrs. Ndong-Jatta, Mr. Richelle and Dr. Frenk Mora. The President of the Council closed the discussion.

Resumed consideration of the theme of the high-level segment

25. At its 8th meeting, on 2 July, the Council resumed consideration of the item and heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Director of UNAIDS.

26. At the same meeting, statements were made by Zeljka Antunovic, Vice Prime Minister of Croatia; Carsten Staur, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (on behalf of the European Union (EU), the Central and Eastern European countries associated with EU (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia), the other associated countries (Cyprus and Turkey) and the European Free Trade Association country member of the European Economic Area (Liechtenstein)); Dr. Frenk Mora; Juli Minoves-Triquel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Andorra; Mr. Nduom; Julio César Ovando Cárdenas, Vice-Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance of Guatemala; Mohammad Javad Zarif, Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Masahiro Imamura, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Japan; Alfredo Luigi Mantica, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy; U. V. Fedotov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Abelardo Moreno, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba; Radu Mircea Damian, State Secretary, Ministry of Education and Research of Romania; and Olav Kjorven, Deputy Minister of International Development of Norway.

27. Also at the 8th meeting, the representatives of UNFPA and the European Community made statements.

28. At the same meeting, with the agreement of the Council, the representative of the Common Fund for Commodities, an intergovernmental organization, made a statement.

29. At its 9th meeting, on 2 July, the Council resumed consideration of the item and heard statements by: Babalola Borishade, Minister of Education of Nigeria; Mrs. Ndong-Jatta; Hanno Rumpf, Permanent Secretary, National Planning Commission of Namibia; Gun-Britt Andersson, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden; Sun Joun-yung, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations; Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations; Wang Yingfan, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations; Sichan Siv, Ambassador and Representative of the United States of America to the Council; Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations; Bob F. Jalang'o, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations; Oswaldo de Rivero, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations; Munir Akram, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations; and Murari Raj Sharma, Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations.

30. At the same meeting, the representative of WHO made a statement.

31. At the 10th meeting, on 3 July, statements were made by Maria Eugenia Brizuela de Avila, Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador; Tan Sri Bernard Dompok, Minister in the Department of the Prime Minister of Malaysia; Tom Butime, MP, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Uganda; Geoffrey Raby, First Assistant Secretary of the International Organizations and Legal Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Canberra, Australia; Fernando Muñoz, Acting Minister of Health of Chile; Walter Fust, Director of Development and Cooperation Management, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland; C. Pigot, Special Adviser of the President of Suriname; Valery P. Kuchinsky, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations; Gelson Fonseca, Jr., Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Vijay K. Nambiar, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations; Mohamed Bennouna, Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations; Eladio Loizaga, Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations; Sergei S. Ling, Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations; Om Pradhan, Permanent Representative of Bhutan to the United Nations; Paul Heinbecker, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Leutlwetse Mmualefe, Acting Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations; María Elena Chassoul, Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations; and Darmansjah Djumala, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations.

32. At the same meeting, the Chairmen of the Inter-State Committee of CIS and the Committee for Development Policy made statements.

33. Also at the 10th meeting, Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, made a statement.

34. At the 11th meeting on 3 July, the President of the Security Council made a statement.

35. At the same meeting, statements were made by Abdul Munim Al-Kadhe, Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations; Abdul Mejid Hussein, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations; Michel Kafando, Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations; Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan, Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations; Vinci Niel Clodumar,

Permanent Representative of Nauru to the United Nations (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum Group); Isaac C. Lamba, Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations; Amraiya Naidu, Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations; Luis Enrique Cappagli, Chargé d'affaires of Argentina to the United Nations; Stuart W. Leslie, Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations; Yashar Aliyev, Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations; Noureddine Mejdoub, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations; Ahmed Oun, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations; and Henri Stephan Raubenheimer (on behalf of Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo), Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations.

36. Also at the 11th meeting, the representatives of UNIDO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) made statements.

37. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the representatives of ILO and the International Organization for Migration. The representative of the World Bank made a statement.

38. Also at the 11th meeting, the representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies made a statement.

39. At the same meeting, CONGO (on behalf of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts) made a statement. The representatives of Médecins du Monde (International), International Scientific and Educational "Znanie" Association, and Franciscans International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, also made statements.

Action taken by the Council

40. At the 11th meeting, on 3 July, the President of the Council introduced the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment, submitted by him on the basis of informal consultations, as contained in document E/2002/L.13. The Council then adopted the draft ministerial declaration.

41. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany raised a question and the Director, Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, replied to it.

42. Also at the 11th meeting, after the adoption of the ministerial declaration, the representatives of the United States of America, India, Japan, Australia and Egypt (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made statements.

43. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a concluding statement and declared closed the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Council.

44. The text of the ministerial declaration read as follows:

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment submitted by the President of the Council

The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development

"We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council, held from 1 to 3 July 2002, having considered the theme 'The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development', and the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,[1] as well as the contribution of civil society, inter alia, through the NGO Forum, have adopted the following declaration.

"1. We reaffirm that poverty eradication and sustainable development are the great ethical and human imperatives of our time. We reaffirm the right of everyone to education and that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.

"2. We also reaffirm our commitment to the full and timely implementation of the goals, targets and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up in the areas of both health and education, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[2]

"3. We recognize that human resources development is a fundamental aspect of poverty eradication and vital to the process of sustainable development, contributing to sustained economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Health and education are in turn essential to human resources development and should be fully integrated into macroeconomic policies, including poverty reduction initiatives, and should accordingly be prioritized in national budgetary allocations to health and education.

"4. We recognize the important role of health and education professionals in all countries and their need to upgrade their skills. Training and retention of health and education professionals are a major challenge, in particular in developing countries.

"5. We recognize that people living in poverty must be placed at the centre of the human resources development process and encourage their participation in decision-making.

"6. We recognize that better health and education go hand in hand, with progress in one area reinforcing progress in the other. To take advantage of that synergy, a multisectoral approach is needed. The mutually beneficial effects of health, education and other capacity-building approaches for development outcomes should be explicitly considered in the actual design and implementation of development strategies. To that end, we are committed to strengthening efforts at the national and international levels.

"7. Good governance at all levels, sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions, freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law and gender equality are all essential for progress in health and education and mutually reinforcing.

"8. We stress the need for gender mainstreaming in all human resources development policies and programmes to be able to effectively address gender inequalities. Gender equality considerations are essential to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes. Full and equal access to health care and education is fundamental for the achievement of gender equality. We reaffirm the goals, objectives and commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[3] and also in the political declaration and further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session.[4]

"9. We also recognize that human resources development must begin with an investment in children. We call for timely and effective implementation of the declaration and plan of action adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh special session.[5]

"10. We reaffirm the need to provide access to effective and equitable primary health-care systems in all communities. We call for the full implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, as adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session,[6] and the other internationally agreed goals and strategies on malaria and tuberculosis. The response to the epidemic must be through integrating prevention, care, support and treatment in a comprehensive approach. Recognizing that such implementation will require far greater human and financial resources (from 7 billion to 10 billion dollars targeted annually by 2005), we resolve to intensify efforts to mobilize those resources through increased allocations from national budgetary resources, increases in bilateral and multilateral assistance and the provision of substantial and additional resources to, inter alia, the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Consideration should be given to launching new partnerships and initiatives in such areas as prevention through education for HIV/AIDS and partnerships for affordable essential drugs. Increased attention must be given to maternal and child health and reproductive health.

"11. We strongly encourage strategic research for and the development of necessary drugs and vaccines, particularly against diseases prevalent in developing countries. Increased investments are required in global health research and research capacity in developing countries. We encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs, including anti-retrovirals, more widely available and affordable to all who need them in developing countries. Efforts should continue to ensure improved access to medicines and affordable health systems in line with the declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and public health adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha in November 2001.

"12. We welcome the work of United Nations organizations in addressing drug-resistant malaria. We encourage the stakeholders of the Roll Back Malaria Campaign and the Stop Tuberculosis Initiative to continue and intensify their efforts and call for full international support for their work. We stress the importance of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations,

ongoing governmental programmes and other public-private partnerships that are effective in contributing to equitable health outcomes.

"13. We reaffirm the commitments at the World Education Forum in Dakar to the effect that no country seriously committed to Education for All will be thwarted in its achievement of that goal by lack of resources. We will continue to mobilize political and public commitment and resources for Education for All. We recommend an integrated approach reaching beyond basic education, extending from primary to higher and technical and vocational education, and encompassing early childhood development, girls' education, adult education and lifelong learning, to maximize the impact of education on development and poverty reduction. Alternative or non-formal education can contribute in ways that complement formal education.

"14. We acknowledge that although the developing countries have the primary responsibility for the development of their human resources, the role of the international community and the multilateral institutions is essential in providing assistance in building human resources in developing countries. North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play a significant role in meeting the challenges faced by developing countries. We strongly encourage partnership efforts aimed at advancing health and education goals.

"15. We also underline the importance of increasing the access of all people to modern means of communication and information and stress the need to improve access, thereby increasing the benefits of information and communication technologies (ICT) to people in all countries, in particular developing countries. We underline the potential role of ICT in improving health and education services. We invite the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and the World Summit on the Information Society in 2003 and 2005 to pay particular attention to bringing the benefits of ICT to people in all countries through human resources development.

"16. We call for concerted efforts to significantly increase investments in health and education with the aim of providing access to health care and education to persons living in poverty and vulnerable groups. We recognize that current levels of investment in health and education are inadequate. We urge an increase in resources from all sources to provide adequate and sustained resources for effective programmes.

"17. We recognize that a substantial increase in official development assistance (ODA) and other resources will be required to provide adequate and sustained resources for effective programmes that will improve the quality of and strengthen the necessary delivery systems for health and education. We urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0.15-0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries as ODA to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets. Recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, should strive to make ODA more effective.

"18. We recognize that trade is one of the most important sources of fostering development and financing human resource development. A universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide. We also agree that external debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that can be directed towards activities consistent with attaining sustainable growth and development, inter alia, in the areas of health and education. We stress the importance of facilitating access to and transfer of knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to the developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries, with the objective of enhancing their technological capacities, capabilities, productivity and competitiveness in the world market.

"19. We express strong support for Africa's new initiative, entitled the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), to achieve, inter alia, human resources development objectives.

"20. We recall the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, including the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development.[7]

"21. We call for further efforts to implement the commitments made for implementing the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[8] adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels on 20 May 2001, particularly those commitments related to building human and institutional capacities.

"22. We call upon the United Nations system to strengthen its catalytic and supportive role in promoting human resources development in the areas of health and education. To that end, the United Nations system should continue and strengthen its efforts to:

"(a) Support national-, regional- and global-level efforts to integrate human resources development programmes into poverty reduction strategies on the basis of national ownership and priorities;

"(b) Help countries build institutions and local technical capacity;

"(c) Promote human resources development programmes that facilitate the access to ICT in all countries, in particular developing countries, to build digital opportunities;

"(d) Build partnerships with stakeholders based on common goals and strategies and mutual responsibility and commitment and use sector-wide approaches;

"(e) Strengthen mechanisms for disseminating knowledge and good practices for effective development cooperation in human resources development.

"23. We stress the pivotal role of the Council in maintaining the focus on implementation and financing for human resources development as part of its responsibilities in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits. We call upon the Council to mobilize and

promote a coordinated action by the United Nations system for implementing the present declaration.

"24. We submit this declaration to the General Assembly as a contribution to the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit."

Notes

[1] E/2002/46.

[2] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[4] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

[5] See General Assembly resolution S-27/2, annex, sects. I and III.

[6] See General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] A/CONF.191/11.

Chapter IV
Operational activities segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

1. The Council considered the question of the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (agenda item 3) at its 12th to 17th and 40th meetings, on 5, 8, 9 and 25 July 2002. A high-level meeting on operational activities was held at the 12th and 13th meetings, on 5 July. At its 16th and 17th meetings, on 9 July, the Council held an informal dialogue with the United Nations system country teams from Eritrea and India. At its 13th meeting, on 5 July, the Council held an informal dialogue with the head of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). At the same meeting, the Council heard presentations from the members of the panel on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201: the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as the Executive Director of UNICEF. At the same meeting, the Council considered the reports of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

A. Progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review

2. The Council considered the question of the progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review (agenda item 3 (a)) at its 14th and 15th meetings, on 8 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 (E/2002/47);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 2000 (E/2002/47/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: management process for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 (E/2002/47/Add.2);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations support for capacity-building (E/2002/58);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures for operational activities for development (E/2002/59);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on assessing the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2002/60);

(g) Consolidated list of issues related to the coordination of operational activities for development, 2002 (E/2002/CRP.1).

Action taken by the Council

3. Under agenda item 3 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2002/29.

Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations

4. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations" (E/2002/L.18), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa), on the basis of informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/29.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

6. The Council considered the reports of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP (agenda item 3 (b)) at its 15th meeting, on 8 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2002/11);

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2002 (E/2002/34 (Part I)-E/ICEF/2002/8 (Part I));[1]

(c) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 2001 (E/2001/35);[2]

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2001 sessions (E/2002/36);[3]

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2001 (E/2002/54);

(f) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2002/69);

(g) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2002 annual session (E/2002/L.10);

(h) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session of 2002 (DP/2002/10);

(i) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund at its annual session, 2002 (DP/2002/23).

Action taken by the Council

7. Under agenda item 3 (b), the Council adopted decision 2002/290.

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 3 (b)

8. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), the Council took note of the documents submitted under item 3 (b). See Council decision 2002/290.

Notes

[1] To be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 14* (E/2002/34/Rev.1-E/ICEF/2002/8/Rev.1).

[2] Ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 15* (E/2001/35).

[3] Ibid., *2002, Supplement No. 16* (E/2002/36).

Chapter V
Coordination segment

Strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

1. The Council held a discussion on strengthening further the Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (agenda item 4) at its 18th to 23rd and 41st meetings, from 10 to 12 and on 15 and 26 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict (E/2002/12 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the long-term programme of support for Haiti (E/2002/56);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (E/2002/62);

(d) Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2002 (E/2002/73);

(e) Consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2002 (E/2002/CRP.3).

2. At the 18th meeting, on 10 July, the President of the Council opened the segment and made introductory remarks. The Vice-President of the Council, Marjatta Rasi (Finland), then assumed the chair and made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the segment.

4. Also at the 18th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat made an introductory statement.

5. At the 19th meeting, on 10 July, the Council held a panel discussion on improving the role of the Council in the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration and other major conferences and summits. The panel discussion was chaired by Ms. Rasi. The following panellists made presentations, whereupon an interactive debate ensued: Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations; Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo, Vice-President of the Council and Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations; Hanns Heinrich Schumacher, Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children and Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations; and Anwarul Chowdhury, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.

6. At the 20th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a panel discussion on reform of the Council: making the work of the Council have a greater impact. The panel discussion was chaired by Ms. Rasi. The following panellists made presentations, whereupon an interactive debate ensued: Makarim Wibisono (Indonesia), former President of the Council; Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan), former President of the Council; the Special Representative of the World Bank to the United Nations; and the Director of the Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Action taken by the Council

7. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted agreed conclusions 2002/1, resolution 2002/1 and decision 2002/291.

A. Agreed conclusions 2002/1

8. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the representative of Finland, on behalf of the Vice-President of the Council, Marjatta Rasi (Finland), introduced draft agreed conclusions (E/2002/L.35) on strengthening further the Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

9. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft agreed conclusions. The text read as follows:

"**Agreed conclusions 2002/1**

"1. The Economic and Social Council notes with satisfaction the progress made, as a result of the reforms of recent years, to strengthen its capacity to serve as a central high-level forum for the consideration of major economic, social and related issues, in providing overall guidance and coordination of the United Nations system and overview of its subsidiary bodies.

"2. The Council recognizes that, in order to meet the challenges and opportunities of globalization and sustainable development and to promote the effective implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the outcomes of all other major United Nations conferences and summits, it will need to build on those achievements to further strengthen its role and impact.

"3. The Council recognizes that a strengthened Council will be able to carry out its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations more effectively and contribute to the overall United Nations review of major United Nations conferences and summits.

"4. The Council reiterates that, while each United Nations conference has its thematic unity, major United Nations conferences and summits should be viewed as interlinked and contributing to an integrated framework for the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and a global partnership for development, with the key objectives of poverty eradication, sustained

economic growth, sustainable development and improving the living conditions of people everywhere.

"5. The Council stresses the importance of a more effective use of the existing structure, that is to say, the General Assembly, the Council and its subsidiary machinery, for a coordinated and integrated follow-up to and implementation of the commitments agreed at the Millennium Summit and other major United Nations conferences and summits, so as to avoid overlap and redundancy and enhance effectiveness of actions at all levels.

"6. The Council shall continue to carry out, each year, at its coordination segment, a review of cross-cutting themes common to major international conferences and summits. The theme could be related to the theme of the high-level segment, respecting decisions already made by the Council, thus enabling the Council to address both the policy and system-wide coordination aspects of the theme. In making decisions for the related themes for the coordination segment of the following year, the Council should seek to identify themes, inter alia, on new and evolving issues, that will add value to international efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of all other major United Nations conferences and summits.

"7. The Council reaffirms the need for "staying engaged" and, as stated in paragraph 69 (b) of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] encourages the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization to address issues of coherence, coordination and cooperation, as a follow-up to the Conference, at the spring meeting between the Council and the Bretton Woods institutions. The meeting should include an intergovernmental segment to address an agenda agreed to by the participating organizations, as well as a dialogue with civil society and the private sector.

"8. The Council looks forward to the outcome of the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, and will examine the implications of its outcome in its future discussions on the integrated and coordinated follow-up to and implementation of major United Nations conferences and summits.

"9. The Council will work with the organizations of the United Nations system, including financial and trade institutions, to increase collaboration for implementing the goals of major United Nations conferences and summits, using fully its high-level, operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation, coordination, humanitarian affairs, and general segments.

"10. The Council underscores that the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits should be fully taken into account, as relevant, for the operational work and country frameworks of United Nations system organizations, in accordance with national development objectives and priorities. The boards of the funds and programmes should ensure that the policy guidance from the General Assembly and the Council, inter alia, on the follow-up to conferences, is translated, as appropriate, into operational

guidelines and programmes, which should be kept under review by the Council.

"11. The Council looks forward to regular consultations and coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations in pursuit of their functions.

"12. The Council notes that the General Assembly has called upon all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to consider, in accordance with their mandates, the recommendations addressed to them in the report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of armed conflict.[3] The Council also notes that the Security Council looked forward to further consideration of that report by the Economic and Social Council. The Council further notes that, at its current session, it has adopted a resolution on the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on African Countries Emerging from Conflict.[4] The Council reiterates its belief that economic growth supportive of poverty eradication and development should be at the core of conflict-prevention strategies. In that context, the Council's policy guidance role for the work of funds and programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system is important.

"13. In the follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, the Council shall continue to ensure the harmonization, coordination and coherence of the agendas and work programmes of the functional commissions by promoting a clearer division of labour among them and providing clear policy guidance to them. Such guidance will enable the Council and its subsidiary machinery to serve as a coherent system within which to review progress. The functional commissions should further enhance their role as the main forums for expert follow-up and review of United Nations conferences and summits. The Council invites its functional commissions to provide inputs to the overall theme of the Council's coordination and high-level segments as they relate to their area of work.

"14. The Council recalls General Assembly resolutions 45/264, 48/162, 50/227 and 52/12 B, which provided for, inter alia, better division of labour between its segments, shorter and more focused sessions, and clearer and action-oriented guidelines for the United Nations system and funds and programmes.

"15. The Council recalls the resolve expressed in the Millennium Declaration, inter alia, to give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general so as to contribute to the realization of United Nations goals and programmes, and in that regard welcomes their increased contribution in recent years to its activities and encourages them to continue contributing to the realization of United Nations goals and programmes, in accordance with the rules of procedure and relevant Council resolutions, as well as General Assembly resolution 50/227.

"16. The Council recognizes that negotiated outcomes in the form of agreed conclusions or resolutions are normally the preferred outcomes for the coordination, humanitarian affairs and operational activities segments. The Council will consider ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of its agreed outcomes as provided for in General Assembly resolution 50/227. When negotiated outcomes are not sought, the Council will consider inviting

its Bureau to prepare a factual summary on the basis of consultations with Council members. Timely submission of reports to the Council will allow negotiated outcomes to be negotiated and finalized by the end of June and in any case no later than the last day of each respective segment. The Council further recognizes the need for more effective meetings during and in preparation for its substantive sessions. It invites the Bureau to submit practical proposals to that effect to the Council before the end of 2002.

"17. The Council invites all the concerned specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to participate actively in the coordination segment.

"18. Every year, the Council will hold a two-day interactive meeting, including at a high level, when agreed, on operational activities, as an integral part of the operational activities segment of the substantive session. The interactive meeting will provide an opportunity for policy makers to address issues related to development cooperation. The Council should also hold an interactive dialogue with the heads of funds and programmes on thematic and coordination issues related to operational activities on options and measures aimed at promoting coordination and improving the performance of funds and programmes in the implementation of the outcomes of relevant major United Nations conferences and summits.

"19. The outcomes of the functional commissions should be considered in the general segment on the basis of their reports and the consolidated report on their work, which should identify cross-cutting policy issues, gaps/overlaps, and areas of complementarity and cooperation, focus on substantive issues and highlight coordination issues requiring the Council's attention within its coordination segment.

"20. The Council agrees that the items considered in its general segment should be streamlined, in particular by transmitting to the General Assembly items more appropriately considered by the Assembly and avoiding addressing the same issues in more than one segment, unless that is specifically decided.

"21. The Council calls for further efforts by its members, its subsidiary machinery and the Secretariat to ensure greater overall coherence among the reports requested and those presented to the Council, and to streamline its documentation. The Secretariat is invited to submit consolidated reports in response to related mandates. The reports of the functional commissions should focus on substantive issues and highlight coordination, coherence and harmonization issues requiring the Council's attention. The Bureau and the Secretariat should ensure the dissemination of the outcomes of the Council to a broader audience.

"22. The Council will continue to consider ways to strengthen further the Council, building on its recent achievements, to help fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations. At the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2003, the Council will benefit from the General Assembly's discussion on strengthening the organization.

"23. The Council forwards these agreed conclusions to the General Assembly for its appropriate consideration."

B. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on African Countries Emerging from Conflict

10. At its 23rd meeting, on 15 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict" (E/2002/L.12), submitted by the President of the Council.

11. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/1.

12. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the observers for Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77).

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 4

13. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of documents submitted under item 4. See Council decision 2002/291.

14. The Council resumed consideration of agenda item 4 at its 42nd and 44th meetings, on 4 and 25 October 2002 (see E/2002/SR.42 and 44). It had before it a note verbale dated 26 July 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council (E/2002/83).

Action taken by the Council

15. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2002/302 and 2002/304.

Modalities for establishing an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on African Countries Emerging from Conflict: Guinea-Bissau

16. At its 42nd meeting, on 4 October, the Council adopted a draft decision which was proposed orally by its President, in which it decided to entrust the President with the convening of consultations regarding the modalities for establishing an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau, under the terms of Council resolution 2002/1. See Council decision 2002/302.

17. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

18. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau

19. At its 44th meeting, on 25 October, the Council had before it a draft decision submitted by its President, entitled "Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau" (E/2002/L.38).

20. At the same meeting, the President of the Council introduced a statement containing the programme budget implications of the draft decision (E/2002/L.39).

21. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/304.

22. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Guinea-Bissau made a statement.

Notes

[1] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] A/55/985-S/2001/574 and Corr.1.

[4] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/1.

Chapter VI
Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

1. The Council considered the question of special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance (agenda item 5) at its 23rd to 28th and 41st meetings, from 15 to 17 and on 26 July 2002. It had before it the following reports:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/57/77-E/2002/63);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (A/57/97-E/2002/76).

2. At its 25th meeting, on 16 July, the Council held a panel discussion on reaching the vulnerable in the context of complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters in which the following panellists participated: the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Jacques Forster, Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Assistant Emergency Relief Coordinator (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat), and the United Nations humanitarian coordinator and resident coordinator in Burundi.

3. At its 26th meeting, on 16 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the transition from relief to development in the context of complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters in which the following panellists participated: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and Didier Cherpitel, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Action taken by the Council

4. Under item 5, the Council adopted resolution 2002/32.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

5. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (E/2002/L.34), which was submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain), on the basis of informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/32.

7. Before the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Mexico made a statement. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Document considered by the Council in connection with item 5

8. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the document submitted under item 5. See Council decision 2002/292.

Chapter VII
General segment

1. At the 29th meeting, on 10 July 2002, the President of the Council opened the general segment and made introductory remarks. The Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), then assumed the chair and made an opening statement.

2. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat made an introductory statement.

A. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

3. The Council held a discussion on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (agenda item 6):

(a) Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits;

(b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 at its 29th, 39th and 41st meetings, on 18, 25 and 26 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict (E/2002/12 and Corr.1);

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (agenda item 6 (a))

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2002/48);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels (E/2002/53);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit (A/57/75-E/2002/57);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of agreed conclusions 2001/1 of the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector (E/2002/64).

4. At the 29th meeting, on 18 July, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing

Countries and Small Island Developing States presented an oral report under sub-item 6 (b).

5. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) made an introductory statement under sub-item 6 (a).

Action taken by the Council

6. Under item 6, the Council adopted resolution 2002/33 and decisions 2002/293 and 2002/294.

Ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict

7. At its 23rd meeting, on 15 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict" (E/2002/L.12), submitted by the President of the Council. For action on the draft resolution, see chapter V, paragraphs 10-12 above.

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

8. At the 39th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Benin introduced a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010" (E/2002/L.31). Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Belgium,[1] Cameroon, Croatia, Denmark,[1] El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece,[1] Ireland,[1] Italy, Luxembourg,[1] the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain,[1] Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Secretary of the Council responded to a question raised by the representative of the United States of America.

10. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/33.

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Benin made a statement on behalf of the least developed countries.

Implementation of agreed conclusions 2001/1 of the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector

12. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Implementation of agreed conclusions 2001/1 of the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector" (E/2002/L.28), submitted by the

Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), on the basis of informal consultations.

13. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/293.

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

14. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, following a statement by the representative of Chile, the Council decided to defer further consideration of the question of integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits until its resumed substantive session. See Council decision 2002/294.

15. The Council resumed consideration of agenda item 6 (a) at its 44th and 45th meetings, on 25 October and 19 December 2002 (see E/2002/SR.44 and 45). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels (E/2002/53);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up to the outcome of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit (A/57/75-E/2002/57).

Action taken by the Council

16. Under agenda item 6 (a), the Council adopted decisions 2002/305 and 2002/311.

Report of the Secretary-General on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the major United Nations conferences and summits

17. At its 44th meeting, on 25 October, on the proposal of its President, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the major United Nations conferences and summits (A/57/75-E/2002/57). See Council decision 2002/305.

18. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session and progress report of the Secretary-General on the basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels

19. At the 45th meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session and progress report of the Secretary-General

on the basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels (E/2002/L.42).

20. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/311.

B. Coordination, programme and other questions

21. The Council held a discussion on coordination, programme and other questions (agenda item 7):

(a) Reports of coordination bodies;

(b) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005;

(c) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

(d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

(e) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;

(f) Tobacco or health

at its 30th, 35th, 37th and 41st meetings, on 18, 23, 24 and 26 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/CONF.198/11);[2]

Reports of coordination bodies (agenda item 7 (a))

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-second session (A/57/16);[3]

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2001 (E/2002/55);

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (agenda item 7 (b))

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-second session (A/57/16);[3]

(d) Relevant fascicles of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/57/6 (Prog. 6-22 and 26));

International cooperation in the field of informatics (agenda item 7 (c))

(e) Note by the Secretary-General entitled "Preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society", transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the ongoing preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information Society (A/57/71-E/2002/52);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics (E/2002/78);

Long-term programme of support for Haiti (agenda item 7 (d))

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the long-term programme of support for Haiti (E/2002/56);

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (agenda item 7 (e))

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to, and progress in, the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (E/2002/66);

Tobacco or health (agenda item 7 (f))

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (E/2002/44).

22. At the 30th meeting, on 18 July, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (under sub-item 7 (e)), the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (under sub-items 7 (a) and (b)), the Chief of the Systems Management Section of the Information Technology Services Division, Office of Central Support Services (under sub-item 7 (c)) and the Project Manager, Tobacco Free Initiative, World Health Organization (under sub-item 7 (f)).

Action taken by the Council

23. Under agenda item 7, the Council adopted resolutions 2002/22, 2002/23, 2002/34 and 2002/35 and decisions 2002/242, 2002/295 and 2002/296.

International Conference on Financing for Development

24. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the representative of Guatemala introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Financing for Development" (E/2002/L.36), on behalf of the Vice-Present of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), who had submitted the draft resolution on the basis of informal consultations.

25. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/34.

26. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Mexico made a statement.

1. Reports of coordination bodies

Document considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 7 (a)

27. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of a document submitted under sub-item 7 (a). See Council decision 2002/295.

2. Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

28. No proposals were submitted under sub-item 7 (b).

3. International cooperation in the field of informatics

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

29. At the 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States" (E/2002/L.29), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), on the basis of informal consultations.

30. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/35.

Document considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 7 (c)

31. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the document submitted under sub-item 7 (c). See Council decision 2002/296.

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

32. At the 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Long-term programme of support for Haiti" (E/2002/L.17), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

33. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/22.

34. After the draft resolution was adopted, the observer for Haiti made a statement.

5. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

35. At the 35th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh,[1] Belgium,[1] Brazil, Canada,[1] Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic,[1] Denmark,[1] Ecuador,[1] Finland, France, the Gambia,[1] Germany, Greece,[1] Grenada,[1] Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland,[1] Ireland,[1] Italy, Jamaica,[1] Japan, Kenya,[1] Liberia,[1] Liechtenstein,[1] Luxembourg,[1] Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand,[1] Norway,[1] Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain,[1] Suriname, Sweden, Thailand,[1] Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2002/L.14). Subsequently, Benin, Ethiopia, Guyana,[1] Malaysia,[1] the Philippines[1] and the United Republic of Tanzania[1] joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. At the 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/23.

6. Tobacco or health

37. At the 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), introduced a draft decision entitled "Tobacco or health" (E/2002/L.26), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

38. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/242.

39. The Council resumed consideration of agenda item 7 at its 44th meeting, on 25 October 2002 (see E/2002/SR.44). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up efforts to the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/57/319-E/2002/85).

Action taken by the Council

40. Under agenda item 7, the Council adopted decision 2002/306.

Follow-up efforts to the International Conference on Financing for Development

41. At its 44th meeting, on 25 October, on the proposal of its President, the Council deferred to its substantive session of 2003 its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up efforts to the International Conference on Financing for Development. See Council decision 2002/306.

C. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

42. The Council held a discussion on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B (agenda item 8) at its 33rd meeting, on 22 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) President's summary of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (New York, 22 April 2002) (E/2002/67);

(b) Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2002 (E/2002/73).

43. At the 33rd meeting, the Director of the Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination of the United Nations Secretariat made an introductory statement.

Action taken by the Council

44. No proposals were submitted under item 8.

D. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

45. The Council held a discussion on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (agenda item 9) at its 34th and 40th meetings, on 22 and 25 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/57/73);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/57/130-E/2002/79).

Action taken by the Council

46. Under item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2002/30.

Implementation of the Declaration

47. At the 34th meeting, on 22 July, the observer for Saint Lucia,[1] on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda,[1] Bolivia,[1] Chile, China, Fiji, Côte d'Ivoire,[1] Cuba, Grenada,[1] Papua New Guinea,[1] Saint Lucia,[1] South Africa, the Sudan and Suriname, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2002/L.15).

48. At the 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote with 33 to none, with 21 abstentions. See Council resolution 2002/30. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Austria, Cameroon, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

49. Before the resolution was adopted, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the Russian Federation and the observer for Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and the associated countries that are members of the Council). After the resolution was adopted, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Japan. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

E. Regional cooperation

50. The Council held a discussion on regional cooperation (agenda item 10) at its 31st and 32nd meetings, on 19 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2002/15);

(b) Addendum: regional follow-up to world conferences and other global meetings (E/2002/15/Add.1);

(c) Addendum: cooperation with other regional bodies (E/2002/15/Add.2);

(d) Addendum: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention (E/2002/15/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1);

(e) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 2001: the Economic Commission for Europe economies in spring 2002 (E/2002/16);

(f) Summary of the economic and social situation in Africa, 2001: recent economic trends in Africa and prospects for 2002 (E/2002/17);

(g) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2002 (E/2002/18);

(h) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2001 (E/2002/19);

(i) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 2001-2002 (E/2002/20).

Action taken by the Council

51. Under item 10, the Council adopted resolutions 2002/2 and 2002/3 and decision 2002/221.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation

Restructuring the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

52. At its 32nd meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Restructuring the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific". See Council resolution 2002/2.

Place and date of the thirtieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

53. At its 32nd meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Place and date of the thirtieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean". See Council resolution 2002/3.

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 10

54. At its 32nd meeting, on 19 July, the Council took note of the documents submitted under item 10. See Council decision 2002/221.

55. The representative of India made a statement.

56. The Council resumed consideration of agenda item 10 at its 44th meeting, on 25 October 2002 (see E/2002/SR.44). It had before it an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields, containing a draft resolution recommended by the Economic Commission for Africa for adoption by the Council (E/2002/15/Add.4).

Action taken by the Council

57. Under agenda item 10, the Council adopted resolution 2002/39.

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 2002-2005

58. At its 44th meeting, on 25 October, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 2002-2005", which had been recommended by the Economic Commission for Africa (see E/2002/15/Add.4). See Council resolution 2002/39.

F. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

59. The Council held a discussion on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (agenda item 11) at its 34th, 37th and 40th meetings, on 22, 24 and 25 July 2002. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the implementation of Council resolution 2001/19 entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (A/57/63-E/2002/21).

Action taken by the Council

60. Under item 11, the Council adopted resolution 2002/31.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

61. At the 37th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria,[1] Cuba, Egypt, Malaysia,[1] Morocco,[1] Pakistan, Saudi Arabia,[1] the Sudan, Tunisia,[1] Qatar and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2002/L.22). Subsequently, Bahrain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

62. At the 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 47 to 1, with 3 abstentions. See Council resolution 2002/31. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Fiji, Guatemala.

63. Before the adoption of the resolution, statements were made by the representative of the United States of America (in explanation of vote) and the observer for Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and the associated countries that are members of the Council). After the adoption of the resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Japan, Australia and the Russian Federation.

64. Statements were also made by the observer for Israel and the observer for Palestine.

G. Non-governmental organizations

65. At its resumed organization session, the Council held a discussion on non-governmental organizations under item 2, "Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters", at its 5th meeting, on 30 April 2002. It had before it the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2001 session (E/2002/10).

66. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on non-governmental organizations (agenda item 12) at its 34th meeting, on 22 July. It had before it the report of the Committee on its 2002 regular session (E/2002/71 (Part I)).

Action taken by the Council

67. Under item 2, the Council adopted decisions 2002/217 and 2002/218.

68. Under item 12, the Council adopted decisions 2002/222, 2002/223, 2002/224, 2002/225 and 2002/226.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2001 session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification

69. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council had before it draft decision I, recommended by the Committee,[4] entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations".

70. At the same meeting, under rule 64 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the representative of France proposed that paragraph (d) be separated from the draft decision.

71. Also at the 5th meeting, under rule 50 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the representative of Egypt requested a no-action motion on the proposal.

72. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council made a statement concerning rule 50 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

73. Also at the 5th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Australia, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chile, France and Guatemala.

74. At the same meeting, the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat made several explanatory statements on the rules of procedure of the Council.

75. Also at the 5th meeting, the representative of the Sudan spoke on a point of order.

Voting process on the motion of no action

76. At the same meeting, the President of the Council ruled to proceed on the basis of rule 50 of the rules of procedure of the Council, but only on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent.

77. Also at the 5th meeting, the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Nigeria made statements in favour of the motion of no action.

78. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Germany made statements against the no-action motion.

79. Also at the 5th meeting, the Council proceeded to a roll-call vote on the no-action motion which was defeated by a vote of 27 to 22, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ukraine.

Voting process on draft decision I, paragraph (d)

80. At the same meeting, the President made a ruling in accordance with rule 64 of the rules of procedure of the Council. The Council then proceeded to vote on draft decision I, paragraph (d).

81. Also at the 5th meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of France, Egypt, the Sudan, Pakistan, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Nigeria and the Netherlands.

82. The President then suspended the meeting. Upon resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of France, Egypt, Chile, Guatemala and Nigeria on procedural issues.

83. The representative of the Office of Legal Affairs made several explanatory statements on the rules of procedure of the Council.

84. At the same meeting, the representatives of France, Benin, Mexico, Pakistan and Egypt spoke on a point of order.

85. Also at the 5th meeting, the Council proceeded to a roll-call vote. Paragraph (d) of draft decision I was adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 17, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Ukraine.

86. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Chile, India, Peru and South Africa.

87. The observer of Senegal made a statement.

Voting process on draft decision I as a whole

88. At the same meeting, the Council proceeded to a roll-call vote on draft decision I as a whole. The Council adopted the draft decision as a whole by a roll-call vote of 52 to none, with 1 abstention. See Council decision 2002/217. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Ukraine.

Report of the Committee on its 2001 resumed session

89. At its 5[illegible]eeting, on 30 April, the Council adopted draft decision II, recommended by the Committee,[4] entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2001 resumed session". See Council decision 2002/218.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on its 2002 session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification

90. At its 34th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Committee,[5] entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations". See Council decision 2002/222.

91. Before the decision was adopted, a statement was made by the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Quadrennial reports, special reports and complaints

92. At its 34th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Committee,[5] entitled "Quadrennial reports, special reports and complaints". See Council decision 2002/223.

Resumed 2002 session of the Committee

93. At its 34th meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it draft decision III recommended by the Committee,[5] entitled "Resumed 2002 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations".

94. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), orally amended the draft decision by inserting the phrase "on the understanding that the conference services will be provided on an 'as available' basis" before the words "in order to complete the work of its 2002 session".

95. Also at the 34th meeting, the Council was informed that the programme budget implications of the draft decision, contained in annex I of the report of the Committee on its 2002 regular session,[6] would not apply.

96. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision as orally amended. See Council decision 2002/224.

Establishment of the general voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network

97. At its 34th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision IV recommended by the Committee,[5] entitled "Establishment of the general voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network". See Council decision 2002/225.

Report of the Committee on its 2002 regular session

98. At its 34th meeting, on 22 July, following statements by the representatives of the Sudan, Egypt, Cuba, France, Pakistan, China and the United States of America, the Council decided to defer action on the report of the Committee on its 2002 regular session until part two of the report had become available in all languages. See Council decision 2002/226.

99. The Council resumed considerations of agenda item 12 at its 45th meeting, on 19 December 2002 (see E/2002/SR.45). It had before it the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2002 regular session (E/2002/71 (Parts I and II)).

Action taken by the Council

100. Under agenda item 12, the Council adopted decision 2002/312.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2002 regular session

101. At its 45th meeting, on 19 December, the Council adopted draft decision V, entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2002 regular session", which had been recommended by the Committee (see E/2002/71 (Part I)). See Council decision 2002/312.

H. Economic and environmental questions

102. The Council held a discussion on economic and environmental questions (under agenda item 13) at its 35th, 36th, 40th and 41st meetings, on 23, 25 and 26 July 2002.

1. Sustainable development

103. The Council held a discussion on sustainable development (sub-item 13 (a)) at its 35th, 36th, 40th and 41st meetings, on 23, 25 and 26 July. It had before it the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourth session (E/2002/33).[7]

Action taken by the Council

104. Under sub-item 13 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2002/36.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy

105. At the 40th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Maldives introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy" (E/2002/L.27), which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, in which it decided that the Council should decide on an appropriate work programme for the Committee for Development Policy,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 2000/34 of 28 July 2000 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its second session and 2001/43 of 24 October 2001 on the report of the Committee on its third session,

"*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991 on the report of the Committee for Development Planning and criteria for identifying the least developed countries,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the presentation by the Chairman and other members of the Bureau of the Committee for Development Policy and of the report of the Committee on its fourth session,[7]

"*Having considered* the memorandum submitted by the Government of Maldives,[8]

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourth session,[1] the views contained therein regarding the criteria for the identification of the least developed countries and the recognition of the importance of ensuring smooth transition for graduating countries;

"2. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work on the re-examination of its recommendation to graduate Maldives from the list of least developed countries at its fifth session and to submit its recommendations to the Council at its substantive session of 2003 in the context of the triennial review of the list of least developed countries, taking into account the information referred to above and further information to be provided by relevant development partners and multilateral organizations;

"3. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring a smooth transition from least developed country status for graduating countries, and in this regard urges international organizations and bilateral donors to continue to provide the information requested by the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on their likely response to a country's graduation from the list of least developed countries and to continue the debate concerning the treatment of graduating countries with a view to ensuring that the graduation of a country from the list of the least developed countries should not result in disruption of its development plans, programmes and projects;

"4. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that country vulnerability profiles be prepared for each country close to the graduation thresholds, including Maldives, and that such profiles be completed before the end of 2002, so that they will be available for the preparation of the next triennial review in 2003;

"5. *Reiterates* the importance of consulting with relevant Member States in the preparation and use of country vulnerability profiles as well as the continuing need for transparency, objectivity and accuracy in these processes;

"6. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work on the methodology to be used for the identification of the least developed countries, where appropriate in association with other international organizations working on environmental and economic vulnerability issues;

"7. *Also requests* the Committee, at its fifth session, to examine and make recommendations regarding the theme chosen for the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2003 of the Council;

"8. *Welcomes* the proposals made by the Committee regarding its future programme of work;

"9. *Invites* the Chairman and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue the practice of reporting orally to the Council on the work of the Committee."

106. At the same meeting, the representative of Maldives orally revised the draft resolution, which was subsequently issued in document E/2002/L.27/Rev.1.

107. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it the revised draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy" (E/2002/L.27/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsor of draft resolution E/2002/L.27.

108. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/36.

2. Science and technology for development

109. The Council held a discussion on science and technology for development (sub-item 13 (b)) at its 35th, 36th and 41st meetings, on 23 and 26 July. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordinating role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in support of efforts

by developing countries to benefit from science and technology (A/56/96-E/2001/87);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the ongoing preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information Society (A/57/71-E/2002/52);

(c) Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session (E/2001/31).[9]

Action taken by the Council

110. Under sub-item 13 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2002/37 and decision 2002/227.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session

Strengthening the work of the Commission

111. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it draft resolution III, recommended by the Commission,[10] entitled "Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development".

112. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

113. Also at the 41st meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 34 to 15, with 5 abstentions. See Council resolution 2002/37. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Croatia, Georgia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Ukraine.

114. Before the adoption of the resolution, statements were made by the representatives of France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), the United States of America, China and the Russian Federation; after the adoption of the resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, the Republic of Korea and France.

Document considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 13 (b)

Report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society

115. At its 36th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (A/57/71-E/2002/52). See Council decision 2002/227.

3. Statistics

116. The Council held a discussion on statistics (sub-item 13 (c)) at its 36th and 41st meetings, on 23 and 26 July. It had before it:

(a) Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session (E/2002/24);[11]

(b) Letter dated 5 July 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General on the offer by the Government of Japan to host the Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in 2003 (E/2002/80).

Action taken by the Council

117. Under sub-item 13 (c), the Council adopted decisions 2002/229, 2002/297 and 2002/298.

Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in the year 2003

118. At its 36th meeting, on 23 July, the Council decided to accept the offer of the Government of Japan to host the Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in 2003. See Council decision 2002/229.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session

119. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council decided to defer taking note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session. See Council decision 2002/297.

Date, venue and provisional agenda and documentation of the thirty-fourth session of Statistical Commission

120. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council decided on the date and venue of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the session. See Council decision 2002/298.

121. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Venezuela (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

122. The Council resumed consideration of agenda item 13 (c) at its 44th meeting, on 25 October 2002 (see E/2002/SR.44). It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the amendment of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2002/L.37).

Action taken by the Council

123. Under agenda item 13 (c), the Council adopted decisions 2002/307 and 2002/311.

Amendment of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

124. At its 44th meeting, on 25 October, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Amendment of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names" (E/2002/L.37), which had been recommended by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. See Council decision 2002/307.

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session and progress report of the Secretary-General on the basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels

125. See section A, paragraphs 19 and 20 above.

4. Human settlements

126. The Council held a discussion on human settlements (sub-item 13 (d)) at its 40th and 41st meetings, on 25 and 26 July. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2002/48).

Action taken by the Council

127. Under sub-item 13 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2002/38.

Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

128. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Venezuela (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft resolution entitled "Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda" (E/2002/L.30), which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[12] which was adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session,

"*Stressing* the importance of General Assembly resolutions 56/206 and 56/205 of 21 December 2001,

"*Recalling* relevant resolutions on human settlements, in particular General Assembly resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and 32/162 of 19 December 1977,

"*Recalling also* the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[13] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least one hundred million slum-dwellers by the year 2020,

"*Recognizing* that urgent steps should be taken to ensure better mobilization of financial resources at all levels to enhance the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[14] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, particularly in developing countries,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[15]

"1. *Calls upon* Governments, in particular developed countries, and international financial institutions to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to assist developing countries in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[14] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[12] and the United Nations millennium development goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least one hundred million slum-dwellers, with due consideration of marginalized groups, by the year 2020;[16]

"2. *Encourages* the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to continue to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, inter alia, through promoting partnerships with the Habitat Agenda partners, to achieve the goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements;

"3. *Invites* the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to establish, within the framework of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and in accordance with paragraph 66 of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, the Habitat Agenda Task Manager System to allow better monitoring and mutual reinforcement of actions taken by international agencies in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

"4. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to strengthen its collaboration with the United Nations Development Group and other relevant bodies in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 2003 under the item entitled "Economic and environmental

questions" a sub-item entitled "Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2003 session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

129. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda" (E/2002/30/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution E/2002/L.30.

130. Also at the 41st meeting, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/38.

5. Environment

131. The Council held a discussion on environment (sub-item 13 (e)) at its 35th and 36th meetings, on 23 July. It had before it the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventh special session (A/57/25).[17]

Action taken by the Council

132. Under sub-item 13 (e), the Council adopted decision 2002/228.

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

133. At its 36th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), the Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/57/25). See Council decision 2002/228.

6. Population and development

134. The Council held a discussion on population and development (sub-item 13 (f)) at its 36th and 41st meetings, on 23 and 26 July. It had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fifth session (E/2002/25).[18]

Action taken by the Council

135. Under sub-item 13 (f), the Council adopted decision 2002/299.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-fifth session

Report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its thirty-sixth session

136. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted a draft decision recommended by the Commission,[19] entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fifth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission". See Council decision 2002/299.

7. Public administration

137. The Council held a discussion on public administration (sub-item 13 (g)) at its 36th meeting, on 23 July.

Action taken by the Council

138. Under sub-item 13 (g), the Council adopted decision 2002/230.

Public administration

139. At its 36th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), the Council decided to defer until its resumed session the consideration of the sub-item. See Council decision 2002/230.

140. The Council resumed consideration of agenda item 13 (g) at its 44th and 45th meetings, on 25 October and 19 December 2002 (see E/2002/SR.44 and 45). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/57/262-E/2002/82);

(b) Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its first session.[20]

141. At its 44th meeting, the Council held a discussion on public administration and heard an introductory statement by the Director of the Division for Public Economics and Public Administration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

142. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

143. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination made a clarification.

Action taken by the Council

144. Under agenda item 13 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2002/40 and decision 2002/308.

Public administration and development

145. At the 45th meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Public administration and development" (E/2002/L.41), and orally amended it by replacing, in operative paragraph 4, the word "*Endorses*" with the word "*Welcomes*", and by adding at the end of operative paragraph 5 the words "within existing resources".

146. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read a statement containing the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

147. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and the United States made statements.

148. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution as orally amended. See Council resolution 2002/40.

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration

149. At its 44th meeting, on 25 October, on the proposal of its President, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/57/262-E/2002/82). See Council decision 2002/308.

8. International cooperation in tax matters

150. The Council held a discussion on international cooperation in tax matters (sub-item 13 (h)) at its 36th meeting, on 23 July. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the 10th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2002/6).

Action taken by the Council

151. Under sub-item 13 (h), the Council adopted decision 2002/231.

Document considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 13 (h)

Report of the Secretary-General on the 10th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

152. At its 36th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the 10th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2002/6). See Council decision 2002/231. In that connection, the Council agreed to the holding of the eleventh meeting in 2003 and approved the provisional agenda as contained in paragraph 48 of the report.

9. United Nations Forum on Forests

153. The Council held a discussion on the United Nations Forum on Forests (sub-item 13 (i)) at its 35th, 36th and 41st meetings, on 23 and 26 July. It had before it the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its second session (E/2002/42).[21]

Action taken by the Council

154. Under sub-item 13 (i), the Council adopted decisions 2002/300 and 2002/301.

Recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its second session

Date and venue of the third session of the Forum

155. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it draft decision I recommended by the Forum,[22] entitled "Date and venue of the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests".

156. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/300.

Report of the Forum on its second session and provisional agenda for its third session

157. At its 41st meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it draft decision II recommended by the Forum,[22] entitled "Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its second session and provisional agenda for its third session".

158. At the same meeting, as a result of informal consultations that had been held on the draft decision, the representative of Venezuela amended it as follows:

(a) In the provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum, sub-item 3 (a) became sub-item 3 (b) and sub-item 3 (b) became sub-item 3 (a), and at the end of the new sub-item 3 (b), the following words were added: "as a cross-cutting issue, considered in the context of items 3 (a) (i) (ii) and (iii)";

(b) In sub-item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum, the words "review of the reports of the ad hoc expert groups" were replaced by the words "further discussion on the ad hoc expert groups".

159. Also at the 41st meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision as amended. See Council decision 2002/301.

10. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

160. The Council held a discussion on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (sub-item 13 (j)) at its 36th meeting, on 23 July. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/56/303);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (E/2002/65).

Action taken by the Council

161. Under sub-item 13 (j), the Council adopted decision 2002/232.

Documents considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 13 (j)

162. At its 36th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), the Council took note of the documents submitted under sub-item 13 (j). See Council decision 2002/232.

I. Social and human rights questions

163. The Council held a discussion on social and human rights questions at its organizational session (agenda item 2) and at its substantive session (agenda items 14 (a) to (h)) at its 2nd and 37th to 40th meetings, on 13 February and 24 and 25 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

Advancement of women (agenda item 14 (a))

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its twenty-sixth session (A/57/38 (Part I));[23]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/57/129-E/2002/77);

(c) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-sixth session (E/2002/27);[24]

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to, and progress in the implementation of, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (E/2002/66);

(e) Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/2002/70);

Social development (agenda item 14 (b))

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family in 2004 (A/57/67-E/2002/45);

(g) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fortieth session (E/2002/26);[25]

(h) Letter dated 17 July 2002 from the representative of the International Labour Organization to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2002/81);

Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c))

(i) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session (E/2002/30 and Corr.1);[26]

Narcotic drugs (agenda item 14 (d))

(j) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session (E/2002/28 and Corr.1 and 2);[27]

(k) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 (E/INCB/2001/1);[28]

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 14 (e))

(l) Note verbale dated 19 October 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2002/7);

(m) Note verbale dated 3 October 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2002/8);

(n) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2002/14 and Corr.1);[29]

(o) Letter dated 12 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2002/75);

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (agenda item 14 (f))

(p) Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 56/265 and 55/84 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/57/83-E/2002/72);

Human rights (agenda item 14 (g))

(q) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions (E/2002/22);[30]

(r) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-eighth session (E/2002/23 (Parts I and II))[31] and the programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions contained therein (E/2002/L.24);[31]

(s) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council (E/2002/68 and Add.1);

(t) Statement submitted by Amnesty International, Association for the Prevention of Torture, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of ACAT, International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, International League for Human Rights, International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, International Service for Human Rights and World Organization against Torture, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2002/NGO/1);

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (agenda item 14 (h))

(u) Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its first session (E/2002/43-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Parts I and II) and E/2002/CRP.4) and the programme budget implications of the recommendations contained therein (E/2002/43 (Part I)/Add.1-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I)/Add.1)).

Action taken by the Council

Documents considered by the Council under item 14

164. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of a number of documents submitted under item 14. See Council decision 2002/289.

1. Advancement of women

165. Under sub-item 14 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2002/4, 2002/5 and 2002/25 and decisions 2002/234 to 2002/236.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-sixth session

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

166. At the 37th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the United States of America requested a vote on draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[32] entitled "The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women".

167. At its 38th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 46 to 1, with 1 abstention. See Council resolution 2002/25. The voting was as follows:[33]

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia.

168. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of American and Australia.

169. At the 40th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement.

Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

170. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[32] entitled "Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan". See Council resolution 2002/4.

Agreed conclusions of the Commission on thematic issues

171. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[32] entitled "Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on thematic issues". See Council resolution 2002/5.

Election of the Bureau of the Commission

172. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Commission,[34] entitled "Election of the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women". See Council decision 2002/234.

Communications concerning the status of women: communications procedure

173. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Commission,[34] entitled "Communications concerning the status of women: communications procedure". See Council decision 2002/235.

Report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session

174. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision III recommended by the Commission,[34] entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-sixth session and the provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission". See Council decision 2002/236.

175. After the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of China and the Sudan.

2. Social development

176. Under item 2 of the agenda of the organizational session for 2002, the Council adopted decision 2002/210. Under sub-item 14 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2002/6, 2002/7 and 2002/26 and decisions 2002/210 and 2002/237.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fortieth session

Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

177. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved a draft resolution recommended by the Commission,[35] entitled "Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2002/6.

Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and protection of their human rights

178. At the 37th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the United States of America made a statement regarding draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[36] entitled "Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and protection of their human rights".

179. At its 38th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/26.

180. Before the resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Qatar and the United States of America.

Comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities

181. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[36] entitled "Comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities". See Council resolution 2002/7.

Organizational matters

Improvement of the work of the Commission

182. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 February, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Commission,[37] entitled "Organizational matters". See Council decision 2002/210, entitled "Improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development" (for the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 13).

Report of the Commission on its fortieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-first session

183. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Commission,[37] entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fortieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission". See Council decision 2002/237.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

184. Under sub-item 14 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2002/8 to 2002/19 and decisions 2002/238 and 2002/239.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session

International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

185. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[38] entitled "International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2002/8.

High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption

186. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[38] entitled "High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2002/9.

Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

187. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[38] entitled "Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2002/10.

Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

188. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft resolution IV recommended by the Commission,[38] entitled "Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2002/11.

Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

189. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters". See Council resolution 2002/12.

Action to promote effective crime prevention

190. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "Action to promote effective crime prevention". See Council resolution 2002/13.

Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children

191. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children". See Council resolution 2002/14.

United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

192. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution IV recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice". See Council resolution 2002/15.

International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance for the victims

193. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution V recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance for the victims". See Council resolution 2002/16.

International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice

194. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution VI recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice". See Council resolution 2002/17.

Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

195. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution VII recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna". See Council resolution 2002/18.

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism

196. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution VIII recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism". See Council resolution 2002/19.

Report of the Commission on its eleventh session, provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session, and organization of work and themes for its future sessions

197. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Commission,[40] entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session, provisional agenda and documentation for its twelfth session, and organization of work and themes for its future sessions". See Council decision 2002/238.

Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

198. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Commission,[40] entitled "Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute". See Council decision 2002/239.

4. Narcotic drugs

199. Under sub-item 14 (d), the Council adopted resolutions 2002/20 and 2002/21 and decisions 2002/240 and 2002/241.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

200. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[41] entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs". See Council resolution 2002/20.

International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

201. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[42] entitled "International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs". See Council resolution 2002/21.

Report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-sixth session

202. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Commission,[42] entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission". See Council decision 2002/240.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

203. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Commission,[42] entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board". See Council decision 2002/241.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

204. Under sub-item 14 (e), the Council adopted decision 2002/288.

Action taken by the Council

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

205. At the 38th meeting, on 24 July, the observer for Cyprus,[1] also on behalf of Kenya[1] and Yemen,[1] introduced a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2002/L.11).

206. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision and recommended it to the General Assembly for action. See Council decision 2002/288.

6. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

207. No proposals were submitted under sub-item 14 (f).

7. Human rights

208. Under sub-item 14 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2002/27 and decisions 2002/243 to 2002/284.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-eighth session

Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and amendment thereto

209. At the 38th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the United States of America introduced an amendment (E/2002/L.23) to the draft resolution recommended by the Commission,[43] entitled "Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment". The amendment read as follows:

> "Replace operative paragraphs 1 to 3 with the following text:
>
> "*Recommends* that the General Assembly convene an open-ended, intrasessional working group during its fifty-seventh session, the costs to be met within existing resources, with the mandate to continue considering the draft optional protocol, taking into account concerns expressed about the current text and the process connected with it, and to report to the Assembly when the working group has completed its further consideration of the draft optional protocol."

210. In introducing the amendment, the representative of the United States of America orally revised it by inserting the word "regular" before the words "fifty-

seventh session" and inserting the words "on an as-available basis" after the words "fifty-seventh session".

211. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement on the conference-servicing implications related to the amendment.

212. Also at the 38th meeting, following procedural statements by the representatives of Cuba and Costa Rica, the Council voted on the amendment contained in document E/2002/L.23. The amendment was rejected by a recorded vote of 29 to 15, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Australia, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sudan, Uganda, United States of America.

Against:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining:

Bahrain, Bhutan, Georgia, Nepal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Ukraine.

213. Before the vote on the amendment, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, China, South Africa, India, Cyprus, Mexico, Nigeria and Cuba and the observer for Denmark (on behalf of the European Union).

214. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 35 to 8, with 10 abstentions. See Council resolution 2002/27. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against:

Australia, China, Cuba, Egypt, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Sudan.

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Cameroon, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, United States of America, Zimbabwe.

215. Before the resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after the resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, the Republic of Korea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Egypt and the Sudan.

Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

216. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council considered draft decision 1 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine".

217. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 27 to 2, with 17 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/243. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Ukraine, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

218. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after the decision was adopted, the representative of Peru made a statement.

Human rights situation of Lebanese detainees in Israel

219. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council considered draft decision 2 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Human rights situation of Lebanese detainees in Israel".

220. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 25 to 1, with 22 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/244. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Ukraine, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Croatia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

221. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after the decision was adopted, the representative of Australia made a statement.

Assistance to Equatorial Guinea in the field of human rights

222. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 3 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Assistance to Equatorial Guinea in the field of human rights". See Council decision 2002/245.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

223. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 4 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in Burundi". See Council decision 2002/246.

Situation of human rights in parts of south-eastern Europe

224. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 5 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in parts of south-eastern Europe". See Council decision 2002/247.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

225. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 6 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo". See Council decision 2002/248.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

226. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 7 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in Iraq". See Council decision 2002/249.

227. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Cuba and the observer for Iraq.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

228. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 8 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in the Sudan". See Council decision 2002/250.

229. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, China, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria.

Situation of human rights in Cuba

230. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 9 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in Cuba". See Council decision 2002/251.

231. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, the Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Nigeria, South Africa, Burundi, the

Russian Federation, Angola, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Islamic Republic of Iran, China and Suriname.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

232. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 10 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan". See Council decision 2002/252.

Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

233. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 11 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone". See Council decision 2002/253.

Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

234. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 12 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights", by a recorded vote of 46 to 1, with 4 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/254. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, India, Japan, Pakistan.

235. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Cuba; after the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Suriname.

The right to food

236. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 13 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "The right to food", by a recorded vote

of 49 to 1, with 1 abstention. See Council decision 2002/255. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia.

237. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights

238. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 14 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights", by a recorded vote of 31 to 20. See Council decision 2002/256. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

239. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 15 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights", by a recorded vote of 24 to 20, with 7 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/257. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Bahrain, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru.

240. Before the vote on the decision, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Human rights and extreme poverty

241. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 16 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Human rights and extreme poverty". See Council decision 2002/258.

242. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, China, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria.

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

243. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 17 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health", by a recorded vote of 49 to 2. See Council decision 2002/259. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

244. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Brazil; after the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Australia.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

245. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 18 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". See Council decision 2002/260.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

246. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 19 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance". See Council decision 2002/261.

The right to freedom of opinion and expression

247. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 20 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "The right to freedom of opinion and expression". See Council decision 2002/262.

Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

248. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 21 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system". See Council decision 2002/263.

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

249. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 22 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families". See Council decision 2002/264.

Human rights of persons with disabilities

250. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 23 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Human rights of persons with disabilities". See Council decision 2002/265.

Human rights of migrants

251. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 24 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Human rights of migrants". See Council decision 2002/266.

Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

252. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 25 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People", by a recorded vote of 50 to none, with 1 abstention. See Council decision 2002/267. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

United States of America.

253. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994

254. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 26 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994". See Council decision 2002/268.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

255. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 27 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in Myanmar". See Council decision 2002/269.

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the amendment to the draft decision thereon

256. At the 38th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of South Africa introduced an amendment (E/2002/L.21) to draft decision 28 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance".

257. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the amendment contained in E/2002/L.21.

258. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision 28, as amended, by a recorded vote of 30 to 17, with 4 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/270. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria,

Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Burundi,[45] Croatia, Japan, Republic of Korea.

259. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Cuba and South Africa and the observers for Denmark (on behalf of the European Union) and Israel; after the decision was adopted, the representative of Australia made a statement.

The right to development

260. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 29 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "The right to development". See Council decision 2002/271.

Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

261. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 30 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights", by a recorded vote of 31 to 18, with 2 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/272. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Ukraine, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Croatia, Mexico.

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

262. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 31 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights". See Council decision 2002/273.

Enhancement of the effectiveness of the working methods of the Commission

263. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 32 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Enhancement of the effectiveness of the working methods of the Commission". See Council decision 2002/274.

Rights of the child

264. At its 39th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 33 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Rights of the child". See Council decision 2002/275.

Interaction between the secretariat of the procedure established pursuant to resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of the Council and the Division for the Advancement of Women

265. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council considered draft decision 34 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Interaction between the secretariat of the procedure established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and the Division for the Advancement of Women".

266. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba moved, under rule 50 of the rules of procedure of the Council, to defer action on the draft decision.

267. Also at the 40th meeting, the representatives of Pakistan and China spoke in favour of the motion and the representatives of Italy and Argentina spoke in opposition to the motion.

268. At the same meeting, the Council rejected the motion to defer action on the draft decision by a recorded vote of 33 to 18, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bhutan, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Burundi, Qatar.

269. Also at the 40th meeting, the Council rejected the draft decision by a recorded vote of 30 to 21, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Angola, Suriname.

270. Before the vote on the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, China, Pakistan, the Sudan, South Africa, Benin and Egypt, and the observers for Denmark (on behalf of the European Union) and Saudi Arabia.

The Social Forum

271. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 35 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "The Social Forum", by a recorded vote of 33 to 3, with 17 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/271. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Japan, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Austria, Cameroon, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

272. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Cuba and the observer for Denmark (on behalf of the European Union) as well as by the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, who responded to questions raised; after the decision was adopted, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Human rights and human responsibilities

273. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 36 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Human rights and human responsibilities", by a recorded vote of 29 to 19, with 5 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/277. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Peru, Republic of Korea.

Dates of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission

274. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 37 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Dates of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights". See Council decision 2002/278.

Expiration of office-holders' terms of appointment under special procedures

275. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 38 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Expiration of office-holders' terms of appointment under special procedures". See Council decision 2002/279.

Intersessional activities of the Bureau

276. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 39 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Intersessional activities of the Bureau". See Council decision 2002/280.

Organization of the work of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission

277. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 40 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Organization of the work of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights", by a recorded vote of 50 to 2. See Council decision 2002/281. The voting was as follows:[46]

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

278. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Australia.

Electronic voting system

279. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 41 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Electronic voting system". See Council decision 2002/282.

Situation of human rights in East Timor

280. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 42 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Situation of human rights in East Timor". See Council decision 2002/283.

Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti

281. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision 43 recommended by the Commission,[44] entitled "Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti". See Council decision 2002/284.

282. After the Council's consideration of the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Human Rights, statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, Pakistan, the Sudan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

283. Under sub-item 14 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2002/28 and decisions 2002/285 to 2002/287.

Action taken by the Council

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

284. At the 38th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Brazil, Canada,[1] Denmark,[1] Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece,[1] Guatemala, Iceland,[1] Luxembourg,[1] Mexico, New Zealand,[1] Norway,[1] the Philippines,[1] the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain[1] and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" (E/2002/L.16). Subsequently, Australia and Ecuador[1] joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

285. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Sweden orally revised it by replacing the text of operative paragraph 2, which had read:

> "*Recommends* the Secretary-General, when recruiting the staff of the secretariat unit, in conformity with article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give due consideration to all applications, including those from indigenous persons"

with the following text:

> "*Encourages* applications of indigenous persons to the Secretariat, and invites the Secretary-General to give broad publicity to vacancies, when available."

286. At the 40th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Suriname made a statement with regard to the draft resolution.

287. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden orally corrected the draft resolution by inserting, in operative paragraph 2, the words "in New York" after the words "the Secretariat".

288. Also at the 40th meeting, the Council approved the draft resolution, as revised and corrected, for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2002/28.

289. After the resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and India.

Second session of the Forum

290. At the 38th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft decision entitled "Second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" (E/2002/L.19).

291. At the 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft decision (E/2002/L.33), submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

292. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 44 to none, with 9 abstentions. See Council decision 2002/285. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Andorra, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

293. Before the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and China as well as by the Secretary of the Council, who responded to points raised; after the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Germany.

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

294. At the 38th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft decision entitled "Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" (E/2002/L.20).

295. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/286.

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

296. At the 38th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Sweden orally proposed a draft decision entitled "Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues", which was subsequently issued in document E/2002/L.32.

297. At its 40th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/287.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Forum on its first session

298. In the light of the adoption of resolution 2002/28 and decisions 2002/285 to 2002/287, the Council took no action with regard to draft decisions I, II, III and IV contained in part one of the report of the Forum on its first session.[47]

J. Consideration of the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system

299. The Council held a discussion on the consideration of the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system (agenda item 15) at its 36th meeting, on 23 July 2002. It had before it a letter dated 19 July 2001 from the Secretary-General of the International Civil Defence Organization to the President of the Council (E/2002/4).

Action taken by the Council

300. Under item 16, the Council adopted decision 2002/233.

Consideration of the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system

301. At its 36th meeting, on 23 July, the Council agreed to defer action on this item until a later date. See Council decision 2002/233.

K. Consideration of the request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system

302. The Council held a discussion on the consideration of the request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system (agenda item 16) at its 36th and 37th meetings, on 23 and 24 July 2002. It had before it a letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/2002/5).

Action taken by the Council

303. Under item 16, the Council adopted resolution 2002/24.

Arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

304. At its 37th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), entitled "Arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization" (E/2002/L.25).

305. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the conference-servicing implications of the draft resolution.

306. Also at the 37th meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2002/24.

307. After the adoption of the resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Argentina.

Notes

[1] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

[3] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/57/16).

[4] See E/2002/10, sect. I.

[5] See E/2002/71 (Part I), sect. I.

[6] E/2002/71 (Part I).

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 13* (E/2002/33).

[8] See E/2000/104.

[9] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 11* (E/2001/31).

[10] Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

[11] Ibid., *2002, Supplement No. 4* (E/2002/24).

[12] General Assembly resolution S-25/2, annex.

[13] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[14] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[15] E/2002/48.

[16] See A/56/36, sect. III.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/57/25).

[18] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 5* (E/2002/25).

[19] Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

[30] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 24* (E/2002/84).

[31] Ibid., *Supplement No. 22* (E/2002/42).

[32] Ibid., chap. II, sect. A.

[33] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/57/38).

[34] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27).

[35] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (E/2002/26).

[36] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2002/30 and Corr.1).

[37] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* and corrigenda (E/2002/28 and Corr.1 and 2).

[38] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1.

[39] Issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/57/12).

[40] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 2* (E/2002/22).

[41] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23).

[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27), chap. I, sect. A.

[43] The delegation of Nepal stated that, had it been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

[44] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27), chap. I, sect. B.

[45] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (E/2002/26), chap. I, sect. A.

[46] Ibid., sect. B.

[47] Ibid., sect. C.

[48] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2002/30 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[49] Ibid., sect. B.

[50] Ibid., sect. C.

[51] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* and corrigenda (E/2002/28 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. I, sect. A.

[52] Ibid., sect. B.

[53] See E/2002/23 (Part I) (to be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23)), chap. I, sect. A.

[54] Ibid., sect. B.

[55] The delegation of Burundi stated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision, as amended, and not to abstain.

[56] The delegation of Cuba stated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

[57] See E/2002/43 (Part I) — E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I), chap. I, sect. A.

Chapter VIII
Elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations

1. At its organizational and resumed organizational sessions (agenda item 4) and substantive session (agenda item 1), the Council considered the question of elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations at its 2nd, 4th and 41st meetings, on 13 February, 4 April and 26 July 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2002 (E/2002/2 and Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of a member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2002/L.1);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/2002/L.1/Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2002/L.1/Add.2);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 20 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (E/2002/L.1/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of the 19 members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2002/L.1/Add.4);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 21 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2002/L.1/Add.5);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 experts to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development (E/2002/L.1/Add.6, L.1/Add.13, L.1/Add.16, L.1/Add.17, L.1/Add.20, L.1/Add.24 and L.1/Add.26);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2002/L.1/Add.7);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (E/2002/L.1/Add.8);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS) (E/2002/L.1/Add.9);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2002/L.1/Add.10, L.1/Add.14 and L.1/Add.23);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2002/L.1/Add.11);

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of three members of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/2002/L.1/Add.12 and L.1/Add.15);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2002/L.1/Add.18, L.1/Add.19, L.1/Add.21 and L.1/Add.22);

(p) Note by the Secretary-General on the membership of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Subcommittee) and the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Subcommittee) (E/2002/L.1/Add.25).

Action taken by the Council

2. Under item 4 of the agenda of its organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2002, the Council adopted decisions 2002/201 A and B. Under item 1 of the agenda of its substantive session of 2002, the Council adopted decision 2002/201 C.

3. At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the question of elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations under agenda item 1 at its 44th and 45th meetings, on 25 October and 19 December 2002 (see E/2002/SR.44 and 45). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the election of a member to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2002/L.1/Add.27).

Action taken by the Council

4. Under agenda item 1, the Council adopted decisions 2002/201 D and 2002/201 E.

Chapter IX

Organizational matters

1. The Council held its organizational session for 2002 at United Nations Headquarters on 14 January and 13 February 2002 (1st and 2nd meetings), a resumed organizational session on 29 and 30 April 2002 (4th and 5th meetings), a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization on 22 April 2002 (3rd meeting), its substantive session at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 26 July 2002 (6th to 41st meetings) and a resumed substantive session at United Nations Headquarters on 4 and 25 October 2002 (42nd to 44th meetings).

A. Organizational session

Opening of the Council

2. The 1st meeting, on 14 January 2002, was opened by the President of the Council for 2001, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon). Upon election, the President of the Council for 2002, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), made a statement.

Election of the Bureau

3. At its 1st meeting, on 14 January, pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of its resolution 1988/77, the Council elected by acclamation the following persons as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2002: Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), Marjatta Rasi (Finland), Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain) and Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa).

Agenda

4. At its 1st meeting, on 14 January, the Council considered the agenda of its organizational session. It had before it the annotated provisional agenda (E/2002/2).

5. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda of the organizational session (see annex I).

Action taken by the Council

6. At its organizational session for 2002, the Council adopted nine decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2002/202 to 2002/210.

Basic programme of work of the Council

7. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 February, the Council considered its basic programme of work for 2002 and 2003. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the proposed basic programme of work for the Council for 2002 and 2003 (E/2002/1) and the draft proposals thereon submitted by the President of the Council and members of the Bureau on the basis of informal consultations held pursuant to paragraph 2 (1) of Council decision 1988/77 (E/2002/L.2).

8. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decisions I, II, V and VI contained in document E/2002/L.2. See Council decisions 2002/202 to 2002/205.

First session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration and its provisional agenda

9. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 February, the Council approved the holding of the first session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in New York from 22 to 26 July 2002, as well as the provisional agenda and documentation for the first session. See Council decision 2002/206.

Participation of an intergovernmental organization in the work of the Council

10. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 February, the Council decided to include in the agenda of its substantive session of 2002 the application of the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition. See Council decision 2002/207.

Request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system

11. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 February, the Council decided to defer to its resumed organizational session its consideration of the draft proposal contained in document E/2002/L.2 to include in the agenda of its substantive session of 2002, the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system. See Council decision 2002/208.

Request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 February, the Council decided to defer to its resumed organizational session its consideration of the draft proposal contained in document E/2002/L.2 to include in the agenda of its substantive session of 2002, the request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system. See Council decision 2002/209.

Improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 February, the Council decided: (a) that the terms of office of the members of the Commission for Social Development would be for four regular sessions of the Commission, to begin immediately after the conclusion of work of the Commission's regular session held after 1 January following their election by the Council, and to end at the conclusion of the regular session held after the 1 January following the election of the States that were to succeed them as members of the Commission, unless they were re-elected; (b) to extend the terms of office of those members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on 31 December 2002 until the conclusion of the forty-first session of the Commission, of those members whose terms were to expire on 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the forty-second session of the Commission, and of those members whose terms were to expire on 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the forty-third session of the Commission; (c) that the Commission, immediately following the closure of a regular session, would hold the first meeting of its subsequent

regular session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other members of the Bureau, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council; and (d) that, in that context, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962 would apply only to the substantive part of the Commission's sessions. See Council decision 2002/210.

B. Resumed organizational session

Agenda

14. At its 4th meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council had before it the annotated agenda of its resumed organizational session (E/2002/2 and Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

15. At its resumed organizational session for 2002, the Council adopted decisions concerning organizational matters, and one decision concerning its basic programme of work for 2003. See Council decisions 2002/212 to 2002/219, and Council decision 2002/211.

Basic programme of work of the Council for 2003

16. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council, having considered its proposed programme of work for 2003, took note of various questions for inclusion in its programme of work for 2003 and the list of documents for each agenda item. See Council decision 2002/211.

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Council

17. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council had before it draft proposals submitted by the President of the Council and members of its Bureau on the basis of informal consultations held pursuant to paragraph 2 (l) of Council decision 1988/77 (E/2002/L.4).

18. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision III, entitled "Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council". See Council decision 2002/212.

Consideration of the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system

19. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council had before it draft proposals submitted by the President of the Council and members of its Bureau on the basis of informal consultations held pursuant to paragraph 2 (l) of Council decision 1988/77 (E/2002/L.4).

20. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision IV, entitled "Request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an

intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, into a specialized agency of the United Nations system". See Council decision 2002/213, and decision 2002/233 adopted thereafter at the substantive session.

Request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council, into a specialized agency of the United Nations system

21. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council had before it draft proposals submitted by the President of the Council and members of its Bureau on the basis of informal consultations held pursuant to paragraph 2 (l) of Council decision 1988/77 (E/2002/L.4).

22. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision V, entitled "Request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, into a specialized agency of the United Nations system". See Council decision 2002/214, and resolution 2002/24 adopted thereafter at the substantive session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development

23. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council decided to defer further its consideration of the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session and provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee", recommended by the Committee for adoption by the Council, until after the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which would be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002. See Council decision 2002/215.

Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

24. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council decided to further defer until its substantive session of 2002 its consideration of draft resolution III, entitled "Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", contained in the report of the Commission on its fifth session. See Council decision 2002/216 and resolution 2002/37 adopted thereafter at the substantive session (for the discussion thereon, see chap. VII, paras. 96-99).

Consultations of the President of the Council with concerned United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

25. At its 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Consultations of the President of the Economic and Social Council with concerned United Nations agencies, funds and programmes" (E/2002/L.5), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), on the basis of informal consultations.

26. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2002/219.

C. Substantive session

Agenda

27. At its 6th meeting, on 1 July 2002, the Council considered the agenda and organization of work of its substantive session of 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda (E/2002/100 and Add.1);

(b) Proposed programme of work (E/2002/L.7);

(c) Status of documentation for the session (E/2002/L.8).

28. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2002 (see annex I) and approved the programme of work of the session. See Council decision 2002/220.

Action taken by the Council

29. At its substantive session of 2002, the Council adopted two decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2002/201 C and 2002/220.

D. Resumed substantive session

30. The Council held its resumed substantive session of 2002 at United Nations Headquarters on 4 and 25 October and 19 December 2002 (42nd to 45th meetings) (see E/2002/SR.42-45).

Action taken by the Council

31. At its resumed substantive session, the Council adopted three decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2002/303, 2002/309 and 2002/310.

Termination of the work of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development

32. At its 44th meeting, on 25 October, the Council, taking into account the decision contained in paragraph 144 (e) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[1] decided to terminate the work of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development and transfer its work to the Commission on Sustainable Development. See Council decision 2002/303.

Themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the substantive session of 2003 of the Economic and Social Council

33. At its 45th meeting, on 19 December, the Council decided to adopt the following themes for the high-level and coordination segments of its substantive session of 2003:

High-level segment

Promoting an integrated approach to rural development in developing countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Coordination segment

The role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits.

See Council decision 2002/309.

Extension of the mandate of the President of the Economic and Social Council for 2002

34. At its 45th meeting, the Council decided to waive rule 22 of its rules of procedure so as to allow, on an exceptional basis, the President of the Council for 2002 to preside over the meeting of the Council to be held on 15 January 2003 to elect its Bureau, at which time the newly elected President would take over his function. See Council decision 2002/310.

Notes

[1] Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Annex I

Agendas of the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2002 and the substantive session of 2002

Agenda of the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2002

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 14 January 2002

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.

Agenda of the substantive session of 2002

Adopted by the Council at its 6th meeting, on 1 July 2002

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
   (a) Progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review;
   (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

Coordination segment

4. Strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

   (a) Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits;

   (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

   (a) Reports of coordination bodies;

   (b) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005;

   (c) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

   (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

   (e) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;

   (f) Tobacco or health.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

   (a) Sustainable development;

   (b) Science and technology for development;

   (c) Statistics;

   (d) Human settlements;

   (e) Environment;

   (f) Population and development;

   (g) Public administration;

   (h) International cooperation in tax matters;

   (i) United Nations Forum on Forests;

   (j) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

14. Social and human rights questions:

   (a) Advancement of women;

(b) Social development;

(c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) Narcotic drugs;

(e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(f) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(g) Human rights;

(h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

15. Consideration of the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system.

16. Consideration of the request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system.

Annex II

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Andorra	Andorra	2003
Angola	Argentina	2003
Argentina	Australia	2004
Australia	Azerbaijan	2005
Austria	Benin	2005
Bahrain	Bhutan	2004
Benin	Brazil	2003
Bhutan	Burundi	2004
Brazil	Chile	2004
Burkina Faso	China	2004
Burundi	Congo	2005
Cameroon	Cuba	2005
Chile	Ecuador	2005
China	Egypt	2003
Costa Rica	El Salvador	2004
Croatia	Ethiopia	2003
Cuba	Finland	2004
Egypt	France	2005
El Salvador	Georgia	2003
Ethiopia	Germany	2005
Fiji	Ghana	2004
Finland	Greece	2005
France	Guatemala	2004
Georgia	Hungary	2004
Germany	India	2004
Ghana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Guatemala	Ireland	2005
Hungary	Italy	2003
India	Jamaica	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Japan	2005
Italy	Kenya	2005
Japan	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2004

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Malaysia	2005
Malta	Mozambique	2005
Mexico	Nepal	2003
Nepal	Netherlands	2003
Netherlands	Nicaragua	2005
Nigeria	Nigeria	2003
Pakistan	Pakistan	2003
Peru	Peru	2003
Qatar	Portugal	2005
Republic of Korea	Qatar	2004
Romania	Republic of Korea	2003
Russian Federation	Romania	2003
South Africa	Russian Federation	2004
Spain[a]	Saudi Arabia	2005
Sudan	Senegal	2005
Suriname	South Africa	2003
Sweden	Sweden	2004
Uganda	Uganda	2003
Ukraine	Ukraine	2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2003
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2004

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2005
China	China	2003
Costa Rica[b]	Czech Republic	2004
Czech Republic	Costa Rica	2005
Denmark	Denmark	2005
France	France	2004
Ghana	Ghana	2005

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Greece	Greece	2004
Hungary	Hungary	2003
India	India	2004
Jamaica	Jamaica	2004
Japan	Japan	2004
Mexico	Mexico	2004
Morocco	Morocco	2003
New Zealand	New Zealand	2005
Pakistan	Pakistan	2003
Peru	Peru	2003
Romania	Romania	2003
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2005
South Africa	South Africa	2005
Spain	Spain	2005
Uganda	Uganda	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2003

Commission on Population and Development

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2002[a]	*Membership in 2003*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Austria	Austria	2004
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2004
Belarus	Belarus	2003
Belgium	Belgium	2004
Botswana	Bolivia	2006
Brazil	Botswana	2005
Burundi	Brazil	2003
Cameroon	Cameroon	2004
Chile	China	2005
China	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2006
Croatia	Egypt	2004
Egypt	El Salvador	2006
France	France	2003
Gambia	Gambia	2005
Germany	Germany	2004
Ghana	Ghana	2004
Guinea	Guyana[c]	2004

Membership in 2002[a]	*Membership in 2003*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Haiti	Hungary	2006
India[b]	India	2005
Indonesia	Indonesia	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006
Ireland	Ireland	2005
Italy	Jamaica	2005
Jamaica	Japan	2003
Japan	Kenya	2003
Kenya	Lithuania	2004
Lithuania	Luxembourg	2006
Malaysia	Malaysia	2004
Mexico	Mauritania	2006
Netherlands	Mexico	2005
Nicaragua	Netherlands	2003
Nigeria	Nicaragua	2005
Norway	Nigeria	2005
Pakistan	Norway	2005
Peru	Pakistan	2003
Poland	Peru	2004
Russian Federation	Philippines	2006
Turkey	Poland	2005
Uganda	Russian Federation	2005
United States of America	Turkey	2004
Yemen	Uganda	2003
Zambia	United States of America	2005
	Zambia	2005

Commission for Social Development[f]

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fortieth and forty-first sessions	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	2003
Argentina	2003
Austria	2005
Bangladesh	2005
Belarus	2004
Benin	2004
Bulgaria	2005
China	2005
Comoros	2005
Croatia	2003
Czech Republic	2005

Membership of the fortieth and forty-first sessions	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2003
Denmark	2005
Dominican Republic	2003
Ecuador	2004
El Salvador	2005
France	2004
Gabon	2005
Germany	2004
Ghana	2004
Guatemala	2004
Guinea	2003
Haiti	2003
Indonesia	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Italy	2005
Jamaica	2005
Japan	2004
Kazakhstan	2005
Mexico	2005
Morocco	2003
Nigeria	2004
Peru	2004
Republic of Korea	2004
Russian Federation	2004
South Africa	2005
Spain	2003
Sudan	2004
Sweden	2003
Swaziland	2003
Switzerland	2005
Thailand	2003
Turkey	2003
United Republic of Tanzania	2005
United States of America	2004
Viet Nam	2005

Commission on Human Rights

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Argentina	Argentina	2005
Armenia	Armenia	2004
Austria	Australia	2005
Bahrain	Austria	2004
Belgium	Bahrain	2004
Brazil	Belgium	2003
Burundi	Brazil	2005
Cameroon	Burkina Faso	2005
Canada	Cameroon	2003
Chile	Canada	2003
China	Chile	2004
Costa Rica	China	2005
Croatia	Costa Rica	2003
Cuba	Croatia	2004
Czech Republic	Cuba	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Ecuador	France	2004
France	Gabon	2005
Germany	Germany	2005
Guatemala	Guatemala	2003
India	India	2003
Indonesia	Ireland	2005
Italy	Japan	2005
Japan	Kenya	2003
Kenya	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2003
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Malaysia	2003
Malaysia	Mexico	2004
Mexico	Pakistan	2004
Nigeria	Paraguay	2005
Pakistan	Peru	2003
Peru	Poland	2003
Poland	Republic of Korea	2004
Portugal	Russian Federation	2003
Republic of Korea	Saudi Arabia	2003
Russian Federation	Senegal	2003

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Saudi Arabia	Sierra Leone	2004
Senegal	South Africa	2003
Sierra Leone	Sri Lanka	2005
South Africa	Sudan	2004
Spain	Swaziland	2005
Sudan	Sweden	2004
Swaziland	Syrian Arab Republic	2003
Sweden	Thailand	2003
Syrian Arab Republic	Togo	2004
Thailand	Uganda	2004
Togo	Ukraine	2005
Uganda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2005
Uruguay	Uruguay	2003
Venezuela	Venezuela	2003
Viet Nam	Viet Nam	2003
Zambia	Zimbabwe	2005

Commission on the Status of Women[g]

(45 members; four-year terms)

Membership of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Argentina	2005
Azerbaijan	2005
Belgium	2003
Benin	2004
Botswana	2006
Brazil	2004
Burkina Faso	2006
Burundi	2003
Chile	2004
China	2004
Croatia	2004
Cuba	2006
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2003
Denmark	2004
Dominican Republic	2004

Membership of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Egypt	2003
Gabon	2006
Germany	2005
Guatemala	2006
Guinea	2005
Indonesia	2006
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006
Italy	2003
Japan	2005
Kyrgyzstan	2004
Lithuania	2003
Malawi	2004
Malaysia	2006
Mexico	2003
Mongolia	2003
Netherlands	2005
Nicaragua	2006
Pakistan	2005
Peru	2005
Republic of Korea	2006
Russian Federation	2003
Senegal	2003
South Africa	2006
Sudan	2006
Tunisia	2005
Turkey	2003
United Arab Emirates	2006
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2005
United Republic of Tanzania	2005
United States of America	2004

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2002 and 2003	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	2003
Argentina	2003
Australia	2005
Austria	2003
Belarus	2005
Benin	2003
Bolivia	2003
Brazil	2003
Burkina Faso	2005
Canada	2003
China	2005
Colombia	2005
Cuba	2003
Czech Republic	2003
Denmark	2003
Ecuador	2003
Egypt	2003
France	2003
Gambia	2005
Germany	2003
Greece	2003
India	2003
Indonesia	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Italy	2003
Jamaica	2005
Japan	2005
Kazakhstan	2003
Kyrgyzstan	2003
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2003
Mexico	2005
Mozambique	2003
Netherlands	2005
Nicaragua	2005
Nigeria	2005
Pakistan	2005
Peru	2003

Membership in 2002 and 2003	*Term expires on 31 December*
Philippines	2003
Portugal	2003
Republic of Korea	2003
Russian Federation	2005
Slovakia	2003
South Africa[b]	2005
Spain	2005
Sudan	2003
Swaziland	2003
Thailand	2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2003
Turkey	2005
Ukraine	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2005
United States of America	2003
Venezuela	2003

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2005
Argentina	Argentina	2003
Belarus	Austria	2005
Belgium	Brazil	2003
Bolivia	Bulgaria	2003
Brazil	Central African Republic	2005
Bulgaria	Chad	2003
Canada	China	2005
Chad	Colombia	2003
Colombia	Comoros[i]	2005
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Croatia	2005
Egypt	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
France	El Salvador	2005
India	Ethiopia	2005
Indonesia	France	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Gambia	2005
Jamaica	Germany	2005

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Japan	India	2003
Mexico	Indonesia	2003
Morocco	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Netherlands	Italy	2005
Nigeria	Japan	2005
Pakistan	Mexico	2003
Peru	Mauritania	2005
Philippines	Netherlands	2003
Poland	Nicaragua	2005
Portugal	Pakistan	2005
Russian Federation	Peru	2005
Saudi Arabia	Poland	2003
Sierra Leone	Portugal	2003
South Africa	Republic of Korea	2005
Spain	Russian Federation	2005
Sudan	Saudi Arabia	2003
Thailand	Togo	2003
Togo	Uganda	2005
Tunisia	United States of America	2003
United States of America	Uzbekistan	2003
Uzbekistan	Zambia	2005
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2003

Commission on Sustainable Development[1]

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership of the tenth session	*Membership of the eleventh session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	2005
Australia	Argentina	2005
Austria	Australia	2003
Belarus	Austria	2004
Belgium	Azerbaijan	2005
Bolivia	Belarus	2003
Brazil	Belgium	2005
Cameroon	Bolivia	2003
China	Brazil	2004
Colombia	Canada	2005
Cuba	China	2005

Membership of the tenth session	*Membership of the eleventh session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Costa Rica	2005
Denmark	Croatia	2005
Ecuador	Democratic Republic of the Congo[b]	2005
France	Ecuador	2004
Germany	Egypt	2005
Ghana	France	2004
Greece	Gabon[b]	2005
Guatemala	Germany	2005
Guyana	Ghana	2004
Iceland	Greece	2003
India	Guatemala	2003
Indonesia	Iceland	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2004
Italy	Indonesia	2004
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2004
Kazakhstan	Japan	2003
Lebanon	Lesotho	2005
Madagascar	Madagascar	2003
Mali	Mali	2003
Mexico	Mexico	2003
Mongolia	Mongolia	2004
Morocco	Morocco	2004
Mozambique	Nepal	2005
Netherlands	Nigeria	2004
Nigeria	Norway	2005
Pakistan	Pakistan	2003
Paraguay	Peru	2005
Poland	Poland	2003
Republic of Korea	Republic of Moldova	2004
Republic of Moldova	Saudi Arabia	2005
Russian Federation	Senegal	2004
Senegal	Slovenia	2004
Slovenia	South Africa	2005
Sudan	Sudan	2003
Switzerland	Switzerland	2004
Thailand	Thailand	2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Turkey	2005
Tunisia	Uganda	2003
Uganda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2003

Membership of the tenth session	*Membership of the eleventh session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	200
United States of America	Uzbekistan	200
Venezuela	Venezuela	200

Commission on Science and Technology for Development[k]

(33 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2004
Angola	Austria	2004
Austria	Bangladesh	2006
Belarus	Belarus	2006
Belgium	Belgium	2006
Bolivia	Bolivia	2006
Brazil	Brazil	2004
Cameroon	Cameroon	2004
China	Chile	2006
Colombia	China	2006
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	2006
Germany	Germany	2006
Ghana	Ghana	2004
Greece	Grenada	2004
Grenada	India	2006
Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jamaica	2004
Jamaica	Jordan	2004
Jordan[l]	Lesotho	2006
Pakistan	Morocco	2006
Paraguay	Paraguay	2006
Philippines[b]	Philippines	2004
Portugal	Romania	2006
Romania	Russian Federation	2004
Russian Federation	Sierra Leone	2004
Sierra Leone	Slovakia	2004
Slovakia	Spain	2004
Spain	Sri Lanka	2004
Sri Lanka	Sudan	2006
Tunisia		
Uganda		

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the Forum comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see para. 4 of Council resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000)

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa*

Members

Algeria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe
Liberia	

* Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe*

Members

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poland
Bulgaria	Portugal
Canada	Republic of Moldova
Croatia	Romania
Cyprus	Russian Federation
Czech Republic	San Marino
Denmark	Slovakia
Estonia	Slovenia
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Georgia	Switzerland
Germany	Tajikistan
Greece	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Hungary	Turkey
Iceland	Turkmenistan
Ireland	Ukraine
Israel	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Italy	Ireland
Kazakhstan	United States of America
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan
Latvia	Yugoslavia

* The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*

Members

Antigua and Barbuda	Honduras
Argentina	Italy
Bahamas	Jamaica
Barbados	Mexico
Belize	Netherlands
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Canada	Paraguay
Chile	Peru
Colombia	Portugal
Costa Rica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Spain
Ecuador	Suriname
El Salvador	Trinidad and Tobago
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Grenada	
Guatemala	United States of America
Guyana	Uruguay
Haiti	Venezuela

Associate members

Aruba	Netherlands Antilles
British Virgin Islands	Puerto Rico
Montserrat	United States Virgin Islands

* Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*

Members	
Afghanistan	Nauru
Armenia	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Palau
Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
Fiji	Samoa
France	Singapore
India	Solomon Islands
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Tajikistan
Japan	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Tonga
Kiribati	Turkey
Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tuvalu
Malaysia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Maldives	Ireland
Marshall Islands	United States of America
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Uzbekistan
Mongolia	Vanuatu
Myanmar	Viet Nam

Associate members	
American Samoa	Guam
Commonwealth of the Northern	Hong Kong, China
Mariana Islands	Macao, China
Cook Islands	New Caledonia
French Polynesia	Niue

* Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Members	
Bahrain	Palestine
Egypt	Qatar
Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Lebanon	Yemen
Oman	

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003[a]*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2005
Bahamas	Armenia	2005
Bangladesh	Bahamas	2003
Botswana	Benin	2005
Brazil	Botswana	2003
Cameroon	Brazil	2005
China	Central African Republic	2005
Cuba	China	2004
Ethiopia	Cuba	2005
France	Ethiopia	2004
Gabon	France	2003
Germany	Gabon	2005
Indonesia	Germany	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2005
Japan	Indonesia	2005
Italy	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2005
Mauritania	Japan	2004
Mexico	Mexico	2003
Nigeria	Monaco	2005
Pakistan	Nicaragua	2005
Peru	Nigeria	2004
Poland	Pakistan	2005
Portugal	Republic of Korea	2004
Republic of Korea	Republic of Moldova	2005
Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	2003
Russian Federation	South Africa	2005

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*[m]	*Term expires on 31 December*
San Marino	Switzerland	2005
Tunisia	Tunisia	2004
Ukraine	Ukraine	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2005
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2003
United States of America	United States of America	2003
Uruguay	Uruguay	2004
Zimbabwe		

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2002	
Algeria	Lebanon
Bolivia	Pakistan
Chile	Romania
China	Russian Federation
Colombia	Senegal
Cuba	Sudan
Ethiopia	Tunisia
France	Turkey
Germany	United States of America
India	

Membership from 1 January 2003 through 31 December 2006	
Cameroon	Pakistan
Chile	Peru
China	Romania
Colombia	Russian Federation
Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal
Cuba	Sudan[n]
France	Turkey
Germany	United States of America
India	Zimbabwe
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

52 members appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Subcommittee)

(27 members)

Argentina	Japan
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Morocco
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Poland
China	Portugal[o]
Czech Republic	Russian Federation
Finland	South Africa
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
India	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United States of America
Italy	

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Subcommittee)

(29 members)

Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	New Zealand
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Poland
China[o]	Portugal[o]
Czech Republic	Qatar
Denmark[o]	South Africa
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	Ukraine
Greece	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United States of America
Ireland	

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting[f]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Argentina	Benin	2003
Benin	Brazil	2003
Brazil	Cameroon	2003
Cameroon	China	2005
China	Costa Rica	2003
Costa Rica	Cyprus	2003
Cyprus	France	2005
France	Germany	2005
Gabon	Hungary	2003
Germany	Jordan	2003
Greece	Malaysia	2003
Hungary	Namibia	2005
Italy	Niger	2005
Jordan	Pakistan	2003
Kazakhstan	Panama	2005
Malaysia	Russian Federation	2005
Malta	Sierra Leone	2003
Morocco	South Africa	2005
Namibia	Uganda	2005
Pakistan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2005
Panama		
Peru		
Portugal		
Russian Federation		
Sierra Leone		
Spain		
Sudan		
Swaziland		
Switzerland		
Thailand		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term)

Members appointed by the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term expiring on 31 December 2003

Membership in 2002 and 2003

N'Dri Thérèse Assié-Lumumba (Côte d'Ivoire)
Lourdes Beneria (United States of America)
Albert Binger (Jamaica)
Olav Bjerkholt (Norway)
Eugenio B. Figueroa (Chile)
Shangquan Gao (China)
Leonid M. Grigoriev (Russian Federation)
Patrick Guillaumont (France)
Ryokichi Hirono (Japan)
Louka T. Katseli (Greece)
Marju Lauristin (Estonia)
Mona Makran-Ebeid (Egypt)
P. Jayendra Nayak (India)
Mari Elka Pangestu (Indonesia)
Milivoje Pani (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Eul Yong Park (Republic of Korea)
Suchitra Punyaratabundhu (Thailand)
Delphin G. Rwegasira (United Republic of Tanzania)
Sylvia Saborio (Costa Rica)
Nasser Hassan Saidi (Lebanon)
Udo Ernst Simonis (Germany)
Ruben Tansini (Uruguay)
Funmi Togonu-Bickersteth (Nigeria)
Dorothéa Werneck (Brazil)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt)	Clement Atangana (Cameroon)	2006
Clement Atangana (Cameroon)	Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica)	2004
Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica)	Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	2006
Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal)	2006
Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)	Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)	2004
Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia)	Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia)	2004
Paul Hunt (New Zealand)	Chokila Iyer (India)	2006
Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation)[q]	Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria)	2006
Giorgio Malinverni (Switzerland)	Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation)	2006
Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	Giorgio Malinverni (Switzerland)	2004
Sergei Martynov (Belarus)	Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	2006
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	Sergei Martynov (Belarus)	2004
Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2004
Eibe Riedel (Germany)	Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	2004
Waleed M. Sa'di (Jordan)	Eibe Riedel (Germany)	2006
Philippe Texier (France)	Waleed M. Sa'di (Jordan)	2004
Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)	Philippe Texier (France)	2004
Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico)	Alvaro Tirado Mejia (Colombia)	2006

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development

In accordance with Council decision 2002/303 of 25 October 2002, the work of the Committee was terminated and transferred to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(16 members; three-year term)

Members elected for a term beginning on 1 January 2002 and expiring on 31 December 2004

Eight experts elected by the Council

Yuri Alexandrovitch Boitchenko (Russian Federation)

Njuma Ekudanayo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Yuji Iwasawa (Japan)

Wayne Lord (Canada)

Otilia Lux García de Coti (Guatemala)

Marcos Matías Alonso (Mexico)

Ida Nicolaisen (Denmark)

Qin Xiaomei (China)[1]

Eight experts elected by the President of the Council

Antonio Jacanamijoy (Colombia)

Ayitegau Kouevi (Togo)

Willie Littlechild (Canada)

Ole Henrik Magga (Norway)

Zinaida Strogalschikova (Russian Federation)

Parshuram Tamang (Nepal)

Mililani Trask (United States of America)

Fortunato Turpo Choquehuanca (Peru)

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Armenia	Armenia	2003
Australia	Canada	2005
China	China	2004
Colombia	Colombia	2003
Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Cuba	Denmark[s]	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ecuador	2004
Ecuador	Eritrea	2005
France	Gabon	2003
Gabon	Gambia	2003
Gambia	Germany	2005
Germany	Ghana	2005
Guinea	India	2005
India	Indonesia	2003
Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ireland	2004
Ireland	Jamaica	2004
Italy	Japan	2003
Jamaica	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2003
Japan	Lesotho	2004
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Luxembourg[r]	2004
Lesotho	Madagascar	2003
Madagascar	Morocco	2003
Morocco	Nepal	2004
Nepal	Nicaragua	2005
Netherlands	Peru	2005
Norway	Portugal	2003
Portugal	Republic of Moldova	2005
Romania	Russian Federation	2004
Russian Federation	Slovenia	2004
Slovenia	Spain[r]	2004
Sweden	Sweden	2003
Switzerland	Switzerland	2004
Trinidad and Tobago[r]	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2005
United States of America	United States of America	2005
Yemen	Yemen	2003

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(61 members)

Algeria	Madagascar
Argentina	Mexico
Australia	Morocco
Austria	Mozambique
Bangladesh	Namibia
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	New Zealand[1]
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Nigeria
China	Norway
Colombia	Pakistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Philippines
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poland
Denmark	Republic of Korea
Ecuador[1]	Russian Federation
Ethiopia	Somalia
Finland	South Africa
France	Spain
Germany	Sudan
Greece	Sweden
Guinea[1]	Switzerland
Holy See	Thailand
Hungary	Tunisia
India	Turkey
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Uganda
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Israel	
Italy	United Republic of Tanzania
Japan	United States of America
Lebanon	Venezuela
Lesotho	Yugoslavia[1]

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2004
Belgium	Australia	2005
Brazil	Bulgaria	2003
Bulgaria	Canada	2004
Canada	Cape Verde	2005
China	China	2003
Comoros	Comoros	2004
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Denmark	Djibouti	2003
Djibouti	Ecuador	2003
Ecuador	El Salvador	2005
Egypt	Finland	2003
Finland	France[a]	2003
Gabon	Gabon	2003
Honduras	Germany[a]	2003
Indonesia	India	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Japan	Italy	2005
Luxembourg	Japan	2005
Mauritania	Mauritania	2003
Mozambique	Mozambique	2003
Netherlands	Nepal	2005
Pakistan	Norway	2005
Peru	Pakistan	2004
Philippines	Peru	2004
Romania	Philippines	2003
Russian Federation	Romania	2004
Spain	Russian Federation	2005
Switzerland	Sweden[a]	2003
Togo	Switzerland	2004
Turkey	Tunisia	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2004
Viet Nam	Uruguay	2005
Yemen	Yemen	2004

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[a]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the FAO Council*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	2004	Bangladesh	2003
Australia[b]	2004	Canada	2004
Cameroon	2004	China	2004
Cuba	2004	Egypt	2002
Denmark	2003	El Salvador	2003
France	2002	Eritrea	2004
Hungary	2002	Germany	2004
India	2003	Haiti	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002	Madagascar	2002
Iraq	2004	Mali	2003
Italy	2003	Mauritania	2004
Japan	2002	Netherlands	2003
Mexico	2002	Norway	2002
Pakistan	2003	Peru	2002
Russian Federation	2003	Romania	2002
Sierra Leone	2003	Switzerland	2002
Swaziland	2002	Syrian Arab Republic	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[b]	2004	United States of America	2003

Membership in 2003

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the FAO Council*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	2004	Bangladesh	2003
Australia	2004	Belgium	2005
Cameroon	2004	Canada	2004
Cuba	2004	China	2004
Denmark	2003	El Salvador	2003
India	2003	Eritrea	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2005	Germany	2004
Iraq	2004	Haiti	2004
Italy	2003	Indonesia	2005
Japan	2005	Ireland	2005
Malawi	2005	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2005

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the FAO Council*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Mexico	2005	Mali	2003
Pakistan	2003	Mauritania	2004
Poland	2005	Netherlands	2003
Russian Federation	2003	Peru	2005
Sierra Leone	2003	Slovakia	2005
Sweden	2005	Syrian Arab Republic	2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004	United States of America	2003

International Narcotics Control Board

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Membership in 2002 and 2003

Membership as at 2 March 2002	*Term expires on 1 March*
Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation)	2005
C. Chakrabarty (India)	2002
Nelia P. Cortes-Maramba (Philippines)	2002
Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)	2005
Jacques Franquet (France)	2002
Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2002
Nüzhet Kandemir (Turkey)	2005
Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan)	2002
Maria Elena Medina Mora (Mexico)	2005
Herbert S. Okun (United States of America)	2002
Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)	2005
Sergio Uribe Ramirez (Colombia)	2002
Zheng Jiwang (China)	2005

Membership as at 2 March 2002	*Term expires on 1 March*
Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation)	2005
Madan Mohan Bhatnagar (India)	2007
Elisaldo Carlini (Brazil)	2007
Rosa María del Castillo (Peru)	2007
Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)	2005
Jacques Franquet (France)	2007
Hamid A. Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2007
Nüzhet Kandemir (Turkey)	2005
Robert Lousberg (Netherlands)	2007
Maria Elena Medina Mora (Mexico)	2005
Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)	2005
Rainer Wolfgang Schmid (Austria)	2007
Zheng Jiwang (China)	2005

Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

(11 members; three-year term)

Membership as at 1 July 2001	*Term expires on 30 June*
Ana Maria Braga da Cruz (Portugal)	2002
Hanan El-Malki (Syrian Arab Republic)	2002
Boutheina Gribaa (Tunisia)	2003
Tahmina Hussain (Bangladesh)	2003
Juka Fatou Jabang (Gambia)	2004
Antigoni Karali-Dimitriadi (Greece)	2003
Jane Nambakire Mulemwa (Uganda)	2002
Norica Nicolai (Romania)	2003
Pauline Sukhai (Guyana)	2003
Cecilia Valcárcel Alcázar (Spain)	2004
Gloria Valerín (Costa Rica)	2004

Membership as at 1 July 2002	*Term expires on 30 June*
Lulwa A. Al-Misned (Qatar)	2005
Boutheina Gribaa (Tunisia)	2003
Tahmina Hussain (Bangladesh)	2003
Juka Fatou Jabang (Gambia)	2004
Antigoni Karali-Dimitriadi (Greece)	2003
Norica Nicolai (Romania)	2003
Pauline Sukhai (Guyana)	2003
Ergül Tunçbilek (Turkey)	2005
Cecilia Valcárcel Alcázar (Spain)	2004
Gloria Valerin (Costa Rica)	2004

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[a]

(10 members; three-year term)

Members elected for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2003[b]

Burundi	Lesotho
Cape Verde	Netherlands
Haiti	Republic of Moldova
Kyrgyzstan	

Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Bahamas	Bahamas	2003
Brazil	Brazil	2004
Burundi	Burundi	2004
Canada[z]	Canada	2005
China	China	2003
Germany	Côte d'Ivoire	2005
Greece[z]	Denmark	2005
India	Germany	2004
Italy	Guatemala	2005
Japan	India	2004
Kenya	Ireland[aa]	2003
Kyrgyzstan	Japan	2003
Mexico	Kenya	2004
Norway	Myanmar	2005
Philippines	Philippines	2004
Portugal	Portugal	2003
Romania	Romania	2003
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2004
Senegal	Spain	2004
Spain	Sweden	2003
Sweden	Tunisia	2003
Tunisia	Zambia	2003
Zambia		

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)[bb]

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Argentina	Argentina	2006
Austria	Austria	2004
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2004
Barbados	Barbados	2003
Belgium	Belgium	2004
Benin	Benin	2003
Bolivia	Brazil	2006
Brazil	Burkina Faso	2006
Cameroon	Burundi	2006
Chile	Chile	2006
China	China	2004
Colombia	Colombia	2003
Croatia	Croatia	2003
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2006
Egypt	Ecuador	2006
Ethiopia	Egypt	2004
Finland	Ethiopia	2004
France	France	2004
Gabon	Germany	2003
Gambia	Greece	2003
Germany	Guinea	2004
Greece	Haiti	2004
Guinea	India	2003
Haiti	Indonesia	2006
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iraq	2004
Iraq	Italy	2004
Italy	Jamaica	2004
Jamaica	Japan	2006
Japan	Jordan	2003
Jordan	Kenya	2003
Kenya	Madagascar	2004
Lithuania	Malawi	2006
Madagascar	Malaysia	2003
Malaysia	Mexico	2003
Mali	Morocco	2003
Mexico	Netherlands	2006
Morocco	Norway	2003
Norway	Pakistan	2006
Pakistan	Philippines	2003
	Poland	2006

Membership in 2002	*Membership in 2003*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Philippines	Republic of Moldova	2004
Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	2006
Russian Federation	Senegal	2006
Senegal	Sierra Leone	2006
Spain	Spain	2003
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	2003
Sweden	Sweden	2004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2004
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	2004
Turkey	Turkey	2006
Uganda	Uganda	2003
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2006
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2006
Viet Nam		

Notes

[a] At its 31st plenary meeting, on 26 October 2001, the General Assembly elected Spain to replace Portugal for a one-year term beginning 1 January 2002.

[b] Elected at the 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, to fill a postponed vacancy (decision 2002/201 B).

[c] At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2005, and further postponed the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004 (decision 2002/201 B).

[d] At its 45th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2002, the Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2005 and the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004 (decision 2002/201 E).

[e] Elected at the 45th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2002, to fill a postponed vacancy (decision 2002/201 E).

[f] Pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b) of its decision 2002/210 of 13 February 2002, the Council changed the terms of office of the members of the Commission for Social Development and extended the terms of the current members of the Commission. Also, at its 4th and 41st plenary meetings, on 29 April and 26 July 2002, the Council elected the following 14 members for a term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's forty-second session in 2003 and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-fifth session in 2007: Argentina, the Central African Republic, the Dominican Republic, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Turkey and Zambia (decisions 2002/201 B and 2002/201 C).

[g] Pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b) of its decision 2002/234 of 24 July 2002, the Council changed the terms of office of the members of the Commission on the Status of Women and extended the terms of the current members of the Commission. Also, at its 4th and 41st plenary meetings, on 29 April and 26 July 2002, the Council elected the following 11 members for a term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's forty-eighth session in 2003 and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session in 2007: Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, the Congo, India, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Turkey (decisions 2002/201 B and 2002/201 C).

[h] Elected at the 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, to fill a postponed vacancy (decision 2001/201 C).

[i] Elected at the 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, to replace the Sudan (decision 2002/201 C).

[j] At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council elected the following 16 members for a term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's twelfth session in 2003 and expiring at the close of the Commission's fourteenth session in 2006: Australia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

[k] At its 44th plenary meeting, on 25 October 2002, the Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004 and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 2002/201 D).

[l] Elected at the 44th plenary meeting, on 25 October 2002, to fill a postponed vacancy (decision 2002/201 D).

[m] At its 44th plenary meeting, on 25 October 2002, the Council further postponed to a future session the nomination of one member from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 2002/201 D).

[n] At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Council elected the Sudan for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2003 to replace the Comoros, which had been elected at the Council's resumed organizational session for 2002 and had resigned before assuming its seat on the Committee (see decisions 2002/201 B and 2002/201 C).

[o] At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Council endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve the application for membership contained in document E/2002/L.1/Add.25 (decision 2002/201 C).

[p] At its 44th plenary meeting, on 25 October 2002, the Council further postponed to a future session the election of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003; and one member from African States, two members from Asian States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and six members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 2002/201 D).

[q] Elected at the 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 February 2002, to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation) (decision 2002/201 A).

[r] At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council elected Denmark to replace Norway, Luxembourg to replace the Netherlands and Spain to replace France for a term beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 2002/201 B).

[s] Elected at the 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, to replace Bolivia (decision 2001/201 C).

[t] Elected at the 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/133 of 19 December 2001 (decision 2002/201 B).

[u] At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council elected France to replace Spain, Germany to replace Turkey and Sweden to replace Luxembourg for a term beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 2002/201 B).

[v] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/8 of 1 November 1995, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations elect 18 members each from among the States Members of the United Nations or the States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, according to the pattern set out in that resolution. The members of the Executive Board were elected from five lists set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme and reproduced in document E/2002/L.1/Add.11.

[w] At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council postponed to a future session the appointment of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 30 June 2005 (decision 2002/201 B).

[x] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and Assembly decision 41/445.

[y] At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003 (decision 2001/201 B).

[z] At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council elected Canada to replace Greece for a term beginning on 1 May 2002 (decision 2002/201 B).

[aa] At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 April 2002, the Council elected Ireland to replace Italy for a term beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 2002/201 B).

[bb] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, the Commission on Human Settlements was transformed, with effect from 1 January 2002, into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat.

Annex III

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

African Union (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) and Assembly decision 56/475)[b]

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Commonwealth Secretariat (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution 56/92)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

European Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations" reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizatinos designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

[b] Superseding the Organization of African Unity.

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Development Law Institute (General Assembly resolution 56/90)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/91)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Latin American Economic System (SELA) (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of the Islamic Conference (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (APO) (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (IAESCSI) (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Tourism Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

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